OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,599 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	3 th ,,
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1886.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th ,,	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th ,,	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3664	600
16th ,,	"ASSAM"	3038	500
* 30th ,,	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th ,,	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.............Rs. 680.
Second Class............ ,, 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 530, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particular apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	480	J. Laird	20th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3063	480	F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	10th ,,
s. s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	24th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 4, 1886.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURE NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.

The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd day of February, at 6 p. m.

F. C. MACRAE,
H. D. OLIVIER, Captain R. E.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th January, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th February, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1886.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY

Of uniform standard quality, guaranteed to stand hand wear for years.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	per doz.	Rs.	25	0
Dessert ,,	,,	,,	20	0
Table Spoons	,,	,,	25	0
Dessert ,,	,,	,,	20	0
Tea Spoons	,,	,,	11	0

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.

Table Forks	per doz.	Rs.	27	0
Dessert ,,	,,	,,	22	0
Table Spoons	,,	,,	27	0
Dessert ,,	,,	,,	22	0
Tea ,,	,,	,,	11	0

Silver Beaded and Threaded Pattern, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF TABLE PLATE FOR 12 PERSONS.

Complete in Mahogany brass bound Chest, with Lock and Key, &c.
Fiddle Pattern, Rs. 240 cash.
Queen Anne Pattern, Rs. 280 each.

TABLE CUTLERY CASES

For 12 Persons to Match.
The Table Plate consisting of 12 each.
Table and Dessert Knives, one pair each, Meat and Game Carvers with Steel complete in Oak or Mahogany case, fitted with Lock and Key,

"A" Quality Cutlery ......Rs. 100 cash.
"B" ,, ,, ... ,, 85 ,,
"C" ,, ,, ... ,, 74 ,,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARET JUGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Glass Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 each.
All Electro-Plate, fancy and new designs, Chased or Engraved.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 each.
&c. &c. &c.

CLARET CUP JUGS
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE.
A choice selection, very useful for Iced Water, &c.
White Porcelain lining.
Small size, richly Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 each,
Large size, handsomely Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 80 each.

ICE WATER SETS.
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
Consisting of Ice Water Jug, Bowl Goblet and Tray complete, richly Engraved and chased.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

ICE WATER TILTING SETS.
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
In which the Ice W Jug revolves on a stand, complete with Goblet, &c.
Handsomely Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 each.

ICE WATER URNS
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
Magnificent and useful ornaments for the Sideboard, very richly Engraved and Chased.
From Rs. 140 to Rs. 300 each.

WASHING SETS.
MADE IN THE NEW NEVADA SILVERWARE
Consisting of Wash-hand Basin Ewer, Soap Dish, Powder Puff, and Tooth Brush Boxes, Sponge Bowl, water Goblet, and Cups &c., handsomely Engraved and Chased. complete in case.
From Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 each.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR

A NEW, most refreshing, and efficient remedy for Sick and Nervous Headache, neuralgia, and diseases of the facial nerves. Also for Faintness, Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Imported direct from Japan by the Undersigned.

Per Phial Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGPRAHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3¼ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 ,,	... ,, 2 8	10 × 8 ,,	... ,, 10 0
6½ × 4¾ ,,	... ,, 4 0	12 × 10 ,,	... ,, 14 8
7½ × 4½ ,,	... ,, 4 8	15 × 12 ,,	... ,, 24 0
8½ × 6½ ,,	... ,, 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO WINE CONSUMERS.

FOR all first class qualities of every sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Trade in India.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, &c.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.
The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of
LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.
Collars and Cuffs.
Fans, Handkerchiefs.
Corsets, Crinolettes.
Infants' Dresses.
Frillings, &c., &c.
Flowers, Feathers.
Parasols, Gloves, &c.
Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Ribbons, Gloves.

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a
FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
NO. 7. CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

I CIGARS AND CHEROOTS—Havannahs, Manillas, Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolys, Pondicherries, Burmahs, Coconadas, and Dindiguls.
II TOBACCOS—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet.
III CIGARETTES—Own manufacture, mild, mellow, and full-flavored.
IV CIGARETTES—Egyptian, by direct importation from Cairo.
V AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE—Eminently adapted for Indian use.
VI GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS—By R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
VII TABLE LINEN, &c.—Imported direct from the manufactory in Europe.
VIII COOKING AND WARMING STOVES—Complete with all accessories.

SPECIAL PRICE-LISTS OF ABOVE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

DRESSING BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

BEG to invite attention to their large stock of Fitted Gladstone-Bags and Portmanteaus.

Gent's Morocco fitted hand-bags, Containing Hair, Cloth, Shaving, Tooth and Nail brushes, Comb, Pomade bottle, Soap box, Covered mirror, Razor and strop.

Inches 18, 20
Rs. 65, 75.

Gent's Morocco Fitted Gladstone-bag, lined-leather, Highly Finished, containing 5 Nickel-top bottles, Ink and match boxes, Hair, Cloth, Hat, Nail, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, comb, Strop, pair of Razors, scissors, Tweezers, Button-hook, Nail File, Paper-knife, Covered mirror, arranged on movable centre stand.

Inches 20, 22
Rs. 100, 150.

Gent's Buff Hide, lined-leather, fitted as above.

Inches, 20, 22, 24
Rs. 110 125, 135.

Gent's Black Stout Cow-Hide, lined-leather, fittings as above.

Inches 20, 22, 24
Rs. 100, 125, 150.

Real Crocodile Hide Fitted Portmanteaus, containing 7 Nickel-top bottles, Ink and match boxes, Hat, Cloth, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, pair Military hair brushes, Comb, pair of Razors, Strop Scissors, Tweezers, Button-hook, Paper knife, Writing materials.

Inches 22
Rs. 175.

Brief, Gladstone, and Ladies' Real Russai Hand Bags, a large choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	... ,, 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	... ,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	... ,, 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	... ,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	... ,, 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	... ,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	... ,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes etc. etc. Ships' Chronometers, carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

LIGHT AND DURABLE.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

A special
SHOW ROOM
for this
Department.

RUG STRAPS
and
DECK CHAIRS,
a
GREAT VARIETY.

Illustrated List
by return post.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide, and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	0
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6	8	to	20	0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDY—(RED AND WHITE.)

THESE popular Wines are everywhere increasing in demand; those we now offer possess fine body, bouquet and flavour.

The idea that Burgundy predisposes the consumer to gout is a fallacy

Chambertin,	Corton.	Beaune.	Chablis.
Rs. 36-0.	Rs. 30-0.	Rs. 21-0.	Rs. 20-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MORE THAN 1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined ,, 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for:—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand ...	Rs. 1,600	CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage Rs. 500 to	Rs. 650
,, Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to	,, 750	BUNGALOW Solid Square ...	,, 450
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and	,, 750	BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage ...	,, 300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED.

BLASTING GELATINE AND No. 1 DYNAMITE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE ABOVE
and
SOLD BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARE the only Nitro-Glycerine Compounds obtainable in this Market, which have been Manufactured under the supervision of the British Government.

EWART LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1. tage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEB.,
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
THE FARCE,
KISS IN THE DARK,
and the Comedy
DAVID GARRICK.
SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Gilbert and Sullivan's new Japanese Comic Opera,
THE MIKADO,
OR, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

With new Scenery, Special Japanese Costumes, Full Chorus of Men, Women, and Children and full Orchestra. Further Particulars in Future Advertisements.

Box Plan for "Mikado" and for other nights open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. SAINT ASAPH, from Cardiff and London, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading, with delivery orders for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

Matches, Oils, Naphtha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

All Chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the Steamer leaves, without bearing the Captain's Countersignatures.

CURSETJEE EDULJEE,
Agents, s.s. Saint Asaph.
Bombay, February 1886.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for supplying 1,000 boxes of DEVOE'S BEST KEROSINE OIL up to 13th February 1886. Further particulars will be given on application. The Committee does not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
DAYABHOY,
Secy. to the Municipal Committee.
Ahmedabad, Municipal Office, 28th Jany. 1886.

ANY PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Colonel Singleton, C. B., Commandant 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry, should communicate with the undersigned at once, as after one month from this date no claims will be entertained.

R. WESTMACOTT, Lt.-Colonel,
28th Regiment Bombay Infantry,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

TO BE LET from 1st May next, an upper-storied full furnished Bungalow on Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an OFFICE in Forbes street. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable two storied BUNGALOW, situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. Pechey. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOCHI RAMJEE VITHAL has contracted to SELL to SHA BHIMJEE RAMJEE all that piece or parcel of Fazundary land with the Messuage Tenement or dwelling-house situated in Narron Dhurn street, No. 1, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 891 and street No. 64 and 66 and bounded on the east by the said Narron Dhurn street No. 1, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Munmohundas Gherdherdas Munordas, and in the south by the house of the said Bhimjee Ramjee. All persons having any claim in the said property by way of Mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, lease or otherwise are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the office in Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated this 2nd day of February 1886.

TYABJI DAYABHAI,
Purchasers Solicitors.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Association will be held at the offices of the Association No. 50 Graham's Buildings on SATURDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the report and accounts of the Association for the period ending 31st December, 1885.

(2) To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five members of the Committe in lieu of those retiring from office, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To alter rule XI as regards the date of holding the Annual General Meeting.

(4) To pass rules for arbitration in disputes respecting trade-marks.

Any other business which may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, February 2nd 1886.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES, LOCKS, &c.

DESPATCH BOXES. JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c.; and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

		Rs. a.
No. 1. 15 by 10 by 5 inches Rs. 41 4	with extra Tray	0 0
,, 2. 15 by 10 by 6 inches Rs. 45 0	,, ,,	49 8
,, 3. 17 by 11 by 7 inches Rs. 0 0	,, ,,	53 4
,, 3. ,, fitted with instruments		69 4
Leather Travelling Cover for above No. 1 Rs. 12, No. 2 Rs. 13-8, No. 3		15 0

CASH-BOXES.

No. 3 9 by 5½ by 3½	,,	17 4
,, 4 10 by 6 by 4	,,	19 8
,, 5 11 by 6½ by 4½	,,	21 0
,, 6 12 by 7 by 5	,,	22 8
,, 7 14 by 8 by 5	,,	24 12

PAPER BOXES.

Outside Measure.		With Pen-tray and Inkstands.
No. 1—14 by 8 by 5 inches	Rs. 22 8	27 0
,, 2—15 by 9½ by 6 ,,	,, 24 12	29 4

DEED BOXES.

No. 1—13 by 9 by 8 inches	Rs. 20 4
,, 2—14½ by 10 by 10 ,,	,, 22 8
,, 3—16 by 12 by 11 ,,	,, 26 4
,, 4—18 by 13 by 13 ,,	,, 30 0
,, 5—20 by 15 by 15 ,,	,, 34 8
,, 6—23 by 17 by 16 ,,	,, 40 8

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1—12 by 8 by 4 inches	Rs. 18 12
,, 2—14 by 10 by 5 ,,	,, 21 0

PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
¾	7 12	2½	10 10
⅞	6 14	3	10 14
1	6 14	3¼	11 14
1¼	7 8	3½	13 2
1½	7 12	3¾	16 4
1¾	8 2	4	18 12
2	9 0	The Queen's Padlock..	4 10
2¼	10 4		

PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	4	7 8
2½	6 8	4 by 2½	8 2
3	6 14	4 by 3	9 0
3½	6 14	4½ by 3	10 0

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

1½ in.	Rs. 6 4	2½ ,,	Rs. 6 14
1¾ ,,	,, 6 4	2¾ ,,	,, 6 14
2 ,,	,, 6 8	3 ,,	,, 7 4
2¼ ,,	,, 6 8	3½ by 3 in.	,, 8 12
4 by 3 in.	Rs. 9 6		

PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

Inches	Rs. a.	Inches	Rs. a.
1¼, 1½, or 2 each	6 14	3½	8 2
2¼ or 2½ ,,	7 4	4	9 0
3	7 12	4½	9 10

PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ in.	Rs. 7 4	3 in.	Rs. 7 12
3½ in.	Rs. 8 2		

* All Chubb's Goods are NETT CASH.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 2 and 10 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7' by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies, Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We offer the General Public in our Fort Branch Stores, Provisions, Crockery, Plated ware, Millinery, Stationery at prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KEROSINE OIL.—150 Test Rs. 5; 120 Test or Devoes, Rs. 4-4, FOR SALE. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co., Limited.

VACANCY.—Wanted 2 competent European or Eurasian SALESMEN, for the Provision Stores. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

WINES, Spirits and Ice-creams of the best quality, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

ALBERT HOTEL, Parel-road, Byculla. Accommodation for Boarders, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables. In connection with Byculla Co-operative Stores.

JUST RECEIVED.—GOOD CHESTNUTS, never had before in Bombay. Price—annas four per seer. ABDOOL REHMAN ADAM, Stall No. 91, Crawford Market.

WANTED an experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for a Mercantile Office. Apply with copies of testimonials to "G." care of this paper, stating lowest salary required.

HANGING and TABLE LAMPS, very richly decorated with Duplex and Multitubular burners. These burners burn with a splendid light, nearly equal to 50 candles. From Rs. 6 and upwards; at STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

BOARD.—Two quiet respectable gentlemen can have a comfortable home with every convenience (no restrictions), with a private family in central location in the Fort. Terms: Rs. 50 per month. Must be European and furnish references. All letters answered. Address "AMERICAN," this office.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE, & Co., Ld.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do., 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received fresh Consignments of Flat and Ridge. Apply to GEO GAHAGAN & Co., Agents, Mody Bay.

SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER WANTED for a Cotton Pressing Factory up-country. Salary, Rs. 120 to 150. Apply COMPANY, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 15 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BEST'S ETYMOLOGY, 5th Edition (8th Thousand) now ready, price Rs. 1-4, packing and postage As. 3, Apply to the Superintendent, Educational Society's Press, Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED. Scarlet and Blue Military Serge Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA Jackeria musjid.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co. Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1886, Grand evening Concert in the Town Hall under the patronage of His Excellency Lord Reay, in aid of Funds of THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Particulars hereafter. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m. Monthly Boarders taken.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, Ld.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

OFFERS are invited either for purchasing or for taking on lease and working all the Company's Plant, Stores, Land, Buildings, &c., situated at Taluka, Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land, by admeasurement, is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of Callian Creek and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay, both by sea as well as by rail. There is a pucca built Brick Kiln on Bulls Patent principles, while fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c. Further particulars on application either to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the Company's Solicitors, Church-gate-street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator.
32, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 26th January 1886.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

BULL'S PATENT KILNS FOR BURNING BRICKS AND TILES.

THE above Company is in possession of absolute rights, for a radius of 50 miles from Bombay, over all the inventions, known as BULL'S PATENT KILNS, and the undersigned is prepared to receive offers, either for purchase of the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the kilns, or a license to work them.

Bull's Patent Kilns are in successful work under the Public works Department, in Cawnpore, Allahabad, &c., in which places only Government have the monopoly of it.

By the use of these Kilns, not only considerable saving is effected in burning Bricks, but the operations are very quick, and capable of giving great results.

☞ N. B.—Any person or persons using the kilns without the consent or permission of the undersigned, will be dealt with according to law.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator.
32, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, the valuable blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, hanging wall, and table lamps, writing tables, book cases, cushion chairs, show cases, sofas, looking glasses, guilt frame picture, flower vases fancy albums, watch stands, silken handkerchiefs, umbrellas, toys, and other miscellaneous articles.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS-STREETS.

SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture; Rare Plants; China Matting; Carriage and Horse, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner Esq, Official Assignee H. C. and Assinee for the estate and effects of William James Ross (an Insolvent) lately a works Foreman, in the employ of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Ne bit-Road, Byculla; THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1886, at 2 p.m.; the same consisting of:—Three lights chandeliers, wall brackets with ornaments, teak-screens with glass panels, book-racks, pictures, bench, gram-box, China matting, rich garden rare plants in pots and tubs, &c.

Also by order of the receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No 1 of 1886 wherein Loomba Lukhma and other plaintiffs W J Ross defendant, the same comprising of circular, oval, pier and dining tables, drawing room sofas, chairs, rocking, reclining, blackwood ladies and cane chairs, whatnots, sideboard, hatstand, lamps, pictures, book stands, cupboards chest of drawers, almyra with mirror, English iron bedstead with bedding, marble topped toilet tables with fittings, writing desk, carpet, cooking utensils, meat-safe, &c.

AT 3-30 P.M.

One Madras built victoria with removable coach-box and one serviceable from grey Arab horse and set of harness.

SALE of Unserviceable and surplus Stores &c., &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. C. S. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshops' Compound, Boree Bunder, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 1-30 p.m., the following:—

Cocks spindles, C. I., sluices, ferrules, screw spanners, gardon tools and pumps, leather hose, tools harness, iron tyres, cast and wrought iron pickaxes, powras, files, empty boxes, casks, cans and drums, bolts, nails, iron chains, belting leather, gauge glasses, ring and washers, iron T. and angle pieces, locks, wire, kerosine and street lamps, iron tree guards, iron tanks, old iron, old mutton benches, C. I. urinals, baskets, buckets, rammers, yokes, pins, chairs, tables, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

6 bales brown papers.
10 cases french pot papers.
1 case white and colored shirts.
3 ,, white and colored handkerchiefs.
1 ,, stripe pilot cloth.
4 ,, lady's cloth colored.
10 ,, turkey red cambrics.
2 ,, white doria.
1 ,, colored shawls.
3 ,, colored prints.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Price & Co.'s Celebrated Perfumery.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 24 cases Price & Co.'s celebrated perfumery consisting of sarsaparilla, hair oil, lavendar water, soap, brilliantine, Persian water, marking ink, lime juice and glycerine, violet powder, cloth, hair and tooth brushes, medicines, essence of verbina, jockey club, frangipani, rose geranium, white and moss rose, boquet, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong new landau.
1 do second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 do strong buggy.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14·1 quiet in harness and saddle
1 bay pony with pony cart and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at theirs rooms, on account and risk of Mahomedbhoy Baloobhoy—

A lot of household furniture, consisting of drawing room chairs, sofas, couches, easy chairs, almirah with glass door, washing table, with marble top and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

Also 1 strong-built mail-phaeton, in good order, by C. Stephens and Sons.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware by "Mappin," rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, a handsome strong English-built light victoria, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, a set of brass mounted English single harness, gentleman and ladies' saddles, &c., the property of EDMUND EYRES, Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, very handsome superior porcelain, transparent, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, and such as hotwater currydishes, by "Mappin" cruit, pickle stands breakfast companion, biscuit-box, round salver ice-pitcher, a set of best plated spoons and forks for 10 persons in mahonany case, piano candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces sideboard dumbwaiter, whatnot, small cupboard, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong tables, easy-folding, reclining, long and folding arm, low rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed sofas, centre ottoman teapoys, ornament stands, triped stands, rich Persian and English carpets, very rich and handsome glass, epergues and flower Vases, fancy table ornaments, muslin door curtains, a handsome mahogany, full toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, piano stool, a first rate Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, first rate oilpaintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, handsome teakwood &c., Madras pattern fourpost bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, wardrobe with mirror, reclining couches, towel horses, violin, bedroom light chairs, bath tubs, commodes dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English built Victoria.
1 do. fast trotting iron grey Arab Horse.
1 Set Brass mounted single harness, gentleman and lady's saddles &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of M. M. LINDSLEY, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter the property on view 4 days before the sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd March next at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dady Sett Hall," Mount Blanc Cumballa, opposite the Cumballa, Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwook and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, a handsome strong English built victoria by Haffer and Co., a pair of handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arabs horses, sets of single and and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon General L. S. Bruce.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainaram Sitaram—

200 Superior first and second class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the New Bombay Bank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satin wood household furniture, plated and glassware, handsome dinner sets, pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome oleographs and flower-vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 4 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s Loodiana, consisting of drab, olive, brown, overcoating, Scotch milled coating, fancy check and senting, olive cords, Scotch check homespun, black indigo blue nap, west woaded indigo blue serge, indigo, drab, slate mis green melton, twill, overcoating black, olive, fine overcoating brown claret green twill, black claret, overcoating blue mosrow Scotch, stuped, mia stuffed worsted fancy, olive, brown, drab beaver, &c.

The pieces which are from 7 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly (one piece at a time) to suit all buyers, and are on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST & 2ND CLASS TEAK-SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p. m., at Kasara bunder.

50 tons 1st class teak squares.
75 ,, 2nd ,, ,,
50 ,, superior scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 27th February, sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Minnie Lodge" Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light strong built victoria, a powerful grey horse, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate pictures, handsome marble and alabaster vases and figures, reading books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of H READ, Esq

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

NOTICES.

PARLI HILL, near Bandora a few Building allotments beautifully situated WILL BE SOLD for cash or monthly payments upon Building Society terms or let on lease with option of purchase, advances made for Building if desired. Apply on the Estate, or to Messrs. CHALK & WALKER, Solicitors, Bombay.

TO LET with immediate posession, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell. It has a very charming garden. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

FERNANDES & Co.

FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 15 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1885, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at the Offices No. 9, Elphinstone-Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th January, 1886.

P. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Bombay, has on sale large self-playing Organs for Halls, Saloons, &c. They serve the purpose of a band of music, play very melodious and well selected airs, and have a loud sound.

Price: Small with 4 rollers .... Rs. 5,500
Large do. 6 do. .... ,, 8,000
Also MUSICAL BOXES for Rs. 25 to Rs. 500

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c. address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Neilgherries.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1886, at 2 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December 1885.

(2) To elect Directors and Auditors.

(3) To declare a Dividend.

(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJI NOWROJEE COOPER, Esqre, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Messrs. REHMOOBHOY ALLANA, GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLANA and DOSTMAHOMED ALLANA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise; the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments, standing thereon situate at Breach Candy or Warden-road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 331, New No. 210, old Survey Nos. 79 and 83 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15 and at present occupied by Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Solicitor as a monthly tenant together with all appurtenances, trees, wells, houses, and outhouses. The said premises are bounded as follows:—On the north by the property belonging to the vendors and and occupied by Mr. R. Branson, on the south by property belonging to Eduljee Framjee Allbless, on the east by a public road leading to the Cumballa Hotel, on the west by the Breach Candy road. The chunam walls on the north-east and west sides of the said messuage and premises belong and form part of the same and will be included in the above sale.—Dated this 21st day of January 1886.

BAMANJEE AND HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry ,,	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ..	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)

FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Adverti may be printed at moderate charges in English any of the Native languages at the "BOMBA GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to TH MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Ramp Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidungree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam‡
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Charney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Birehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc.
Do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakharia
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanasra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay V. R., Esplanade, to-day, 5-45 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Ladies' Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Kiss in the Dark," and "David Garrick," 9 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly meeting, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Saint Asaph (s), from London ; and Africa (s), Lisbon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Gelert (s), for Moulmein ; and Tilania (s), Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Venetia left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Half yearly General meeting at 6 P.M.

WE are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junjeera, accompanied by forty-two armed followers, arrived here on Monday by the coasting Steamer Savitre.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—At the head branch of this dispensary during the past month the daily average attendance was 196·55, the admissions 1827 ; prevailing diseases, fevers 400, and bowel complaints 339.

SENT TO HOSPITAL.—Robert Fairbairn, a European aged about 68 years, was found on Monday evening lying in Hummum street, Fort, suffering from epilepsy, and was removed by the police to the European General Hospital.

LOST PROPERTY.—Merwanjee Cowasjee, residing at Thakoordwar, has reported to the Police that his sister-in-law lost, on the 26th January, either in the Railway train from Dadur or on her way from Churney Road Station, a gold neck chain valued at Rs. 75.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,640 ; of these 501 were new admissions, consisting of 238 Hindoos, 211 Musalmans, 36 Parsees, 15 Christians, and 1 of an other caste. The average daily attendance was 52·90.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Hanmunta Krishna, *alias* Rama Fowlia, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession thirty gold beads and a tola of gold valued at Rs. 30, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. He admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Ardeseer C. Dadabhoy Wadia, Weaving Master of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and applied for a summons against Mr. Frederick Farlow, the Engineer of the Mill, charging him with committing an assault upon him on the 30th ultimo. His Worship granted the application and made the summons returnable on the 5th instant.

THE BARODA DEFAMATION CASE.—When this case, in which one Anundrao Raghoba, the chief clerk in the Political Department Secretariat, Baroda, is charged with defaming one Hurry Narayen, a translator in the Baroda Durbar, was called on at the Fort police court yesterday, the complainant said as the accused retracted the defamatory matter he did not wish to lead evidence against him. His worship said he was glad to see the parties had arranged the affair and struck out the case.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Band-stand to-day, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	La Part du Diable	Auber.
Valse	The Micado	Bucalossi.
Selection	Vert Vert	Offenbach.
Gavotte	Heimleche Liebe	J. Rasch.
Quadrille	Lieder	H. Siewert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Ladies' Gymkhana to-day, at 4-30 p.m. :—

Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdarf.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Polka	Black and Tan	Caroline Lowthian.
Selection	Spanish National Melodies	Relle.
Valse	Golden Myrkes	Fahrbach.
Selection	Il Trovetore	Verdi.
Valse	The Cloister	Prout.
Galop	Pleine Carrier	Bohm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mrs. Pemberton, a passenger by the English Mail Steamer Clyde, forgetfully left a small leathern hand-bag containing a ladies open-faced gold watch, and a gold Albert Chain, valued at Rs. 250, on board that vessel on Sunday night last. The empty hand bag was found by the head waiter on the saloon table sometime after the passengers had landed and was made over to the chief steward, who on receipt of a note from Mrs. Pemberton, residing at Watson's Hotel, made it over to that lady. The police made enquires on board the Clyde but no trace of the missing property could be found.

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY DACOIT.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Surrotam Sideram, the Chief Constable of Haveli, has succeeded in arresting the runaway dacoit, Sopana Koli, of Mouze Sakurdi, at Jalna, in the Nizam's territory. This man was one of the ring-leaders of the gang of dacoits headed by the late Wasudev Balwant Phadke, and was also a member of the gang led by Tantia Mukajee Ramushi. He is at present in police custody, at Jalna. An application for his rendition has been made to the District Magistrate. He will be tried on charges of dacoity and murder. A reward of five hundred rupees was sanctioned by Government for his arrest.—*Deccan Herald.*

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Abdool Hoosain Tyebali, a Mahomedan lad about 18 years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of sundry articles of wearing apparel, a purse, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs 41-8-0, the property of Moola Ebrahimjee Ismaljee and two other Mahomedans. He was but recently out of jail, and was arrested a few days ago while endeavouring to escape from a house in Narayen Dubbao Street after committing theft of a purse containing a few annas and a skull cap. Upon enquires instituted by the police, other stolen property was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guily to the three charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECRETLY DISPOSING OF A DEAD BODY.—The case in which Jumnabai, a bania woman, was charged with concealing the birth of a male child and secretly disposing of the dead body, and abetting the offence was concluded before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Little appeared for Government and Mr. Macfarlane for the accused. After Mr. Macfarlane addressed the court, Mr. Cooper said that the question was whether the accused abetted the offence. Bearing in mind the facts deposed to by the witness, he had no doubt that the accused almost up to the moment of the birth of the deceased, had concealed from her friends that she was *enciente*. From the evidence of Radabhai his worship said he had to come to the conclusion that the accused knew that the body was about to be removed for the purpose of concealment and she took no steps to prevent it. On these grounds he found her guilty of abetment, and though making allowance for the position in which she was placed, it was necessary to sentence her. He was willing to pass as lenient a sentence as he could, which was six months simple imprisonment.

THE AFFRAY AT COLABA.

THE case in which Gunner Boland was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Thomas Cassidy, was concluded before Mr. Cooper yesterday. Mr. Little appeared for Government.

After examining another witness, Mr. Cooper said as it appeared from the evidence that Cassidy met with his death a short time after he was struck by accused, he must send the case before a jury.

After the charge was read to him, Boland said I wish to make a statement.

On the 25th December, I had dinner at the usual hour. After dinner I was sitting along with comrades in the back verandah having refreshments. We stopped talking and smoking together for some time. I do not know the exact hour that I separated from the other men. But I was in my own room at the time when I heard some loud shouting going on. I went out in the front verandah, and I saw one dog pursuing another. The dogs fought about twenty yards from the East Yorkshire Sergeants' Mers. I was walking on the front verandah at the time smoking. I was walking in the northern direction of the verandah when the deceased, gunner Cassidy, came on to the verandah. He accosted me and said "that is the way to worry one of your dogs." I told him I had no interest in the dogs, as I knew neither of them. Cassidy commenced to abuse me in [illegible] obscene language. I told him to go away t[illegible] three times, as I did not wish to have any [illegible] He walked after me, still using very bad lang[illegible] In the end I told him I was going to my roo[illegible] it was Christmas Day, and it would be bad to [illegible] a disturbance. With that as I made a half turn from the deceased, he made a blow and str[illegible] me on the right side of my neck, saying he c[illegible] take his part with either man or dog. Then, [illegible] self defence, I struck him one blow, and I [illegible] know if that blow cut him or not. T[illegible] I went to my room immediately after.

His worship committed the accused t[illegible] sions at present sitting.

VISIT TO THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

The President and members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals on Monday last. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Messrs. Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Thutoorbhoy Morarji, Khemji Jewa, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mooljibhoy Jouraj, Tullockchand Manokchand, Vulubdas Valji, Cursondas Valubdas and K. M. Shroff. Mrs. and Miss Scott also visited the institution, spending some time in the large Hall of the bungalow which is to be utilized during the next financial year as a Veterinary College, to be maintained by Government. The visitors went about the large compound and at first inspected the horse shed, containing thirty-eight stalls for horses. There were eight sick animals under treatment. The visitors greatly admired the cleanliness in the shed, and the drainage arrangement with automatic flushing tanks at each end of two rows of stalls was pronounced to be perfect. The horse shed is sufficiently ventilated. The party then proceeded to inspect the two bullock sheds in the neighbourhood. One shed contained sixty bullocks. The floor pavement and ventilation in these sheds were comfortable, and the drainage system was simple and admirable. Some of the visitors justly remarked on the spot that hundreds and thousands of human beings in Bombay had very wretched houses to live in, compared to the accommodation provided for animals in this hospital, and one of the members said he would not object to have his bed in one of the sheds, they were so airy and clean. The lady visitors were particularly struck with the way in which animals were kept there, and doubted whether there was any institution like it even at home. They also greatly admired the surrounding large grounds which were converted into gardens and which looked so fresh with verdure and luxuriant foliage. The Trustees of the Society then held a meeting to transact some business, and the members separated.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened to-day ; and the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Hurry Sackoojee, a middle-aged Hindoo, was charged with house-breaking and with theft of several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Rama Baboo. The complainant is a *mallee* in the employ of Mr. Justice Birdwood, and lived in an outhouse in the compound of the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Fulton. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th December last, the stolen property, consisting of a turban, a coat, sarrees, jackets, &c., was safe in a box, which was fastened with a padlock. Having fastened the door of his room with a padlock, the complainant went out on business. On his return home after an hour, he found one of the doors open and the clothes lying scattered about. He laid hold of the prisoner, who was standing by the box, and raised an alarm for assistance. Prisoner gave complainant a blow in the chest and escaped. He was pursued, but run a considerable distance and then entered the compound of the bungalow of Mr. C. B. Prumler, Vice-Consul for Austria, who arrested him and gave him into police custody.

The jury convicted the prisoner on both charges. He admitted a previous conviction on a similar charge in 1883. His lordship, in passing sentence, told him he had been convicted by the magistrates no less than five times of thefts and offences in connection therewith. On one occasion he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment ; on another occasion to three years' imprisonment ; and on a third occasion to two years, but apparently without making any effect upon him. He committed the present offence in two months after his realese from jail ; and he was liable to transportation for life. He was now sentenced to transportation for seven years.

THEFT OF A SILVER DISH.

Goolabdas Jumnadas, a Gujerati Hindoo, was charged with stealing on the 28th December last a silver dish, the property of Vullubhdas Purshotum, who used it for the purposes of worship, and with dishonestly receiving it. The complainant, a dealer in lace, lived at Bhooleshwur on the fourth floor of a house, where a sister of the accused also resided. On the evening of the 28th December last, complainant missed the silver dish, weighing about eight tolas, which was placed with other articles on a shelf in a wall of the house. On the following day, a policeman brought to complainant the prisoner in his custody, and the latter made a statement and took them to the shop of a goldsmith in Khetwady, where, however, the dish was not produced. The evidence showed that the prisoner had in his possession some silver toe-rings, which he attempted to pledge privately through a Parsee. Before that, towards the end of December, prisoner took to a goldsmith, having a shop in Falkland Road, what looked a silver dish or cup, battered in. He said it was eight and a half tolas in weight. At the prisoner's request, the goldsmith made two toe-rings of the battered article ; and those toe-rings were the same that the prisoner had attempted to pledge.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. It appeared he had been sentenced to jail by Mr. Druitt at Surat in 1879. His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty of a very impudent theft. He had been convicted three times, and in 1879 he was sentenced by Mr. Druitt at Surat to seven years' transportation. For the present offence—the former transportation having had no effect upon him—he was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

CAUSING HURT BY A CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE.

Dhakoo Vittoo was charged with having, on the 14th December last, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Abai, woman, and with having caused her grievous hurt by means of a corrosive substance. She had been living with prisoner as his mistress for about ten years at Oomercarry. About three months ago prisoner went to live in another place, but used to visit Abai almost daily at the old place with a view to try and persuade her to go and live with him in the new place, which she refused to do in consequence of the ill-treatment she had received from him. About midnight one day, as she was sleeping on a box belonging to the landlord, she saw a light. On opening her eyes, she saw the prisoner standing by. He struck a match and poured into her eyes and face some fluid. She felt a burning sensation, raised an alarm, and attempted to seize the prisoner who, however, escaped.

The prisoner cross-examined Abai woman.—Did I pick you up in the street, starved by famine, to kill you afterwards ?

Abai.—I don't know with what object you picked me up, but it was I who supported you.

Prisoner.—Were you not turned hopeless out of the hospital, and did I not nurse you and make you well ?

Abai.—Far from that, I fed you when you returned from jail after seven months' imprisonment.

Prisoner.—You became a friend with another man living at the chawl and got up this charge against me ?

Abai.—Why should I take another friend ? You were in the land of the living and not dead.

Dr. Maconachie, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, said the complainant was under his treatment for a month. The result of the treatment had been to have an extensive scar all over her face where the corrosive liquid spread. The liquid was, witness believed, the juice of a marking nut called "pipia," which was sold in the bazaar and used by *vyads* (native doctors.)

The jury convicted the prisoner, who said that he was not aware of any corrosive substance.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said.—Dhakoo Vittoo you have been convicted on very clear evidence of a most brutal assault upon this unfortunate woman ; and the law considers such offences of causing injury by corrosive substances as of so heinous a character that the maximum punishment is transportation for life. The assaulting of women among the lower class of people in this country, either by nose-cutting or any other manner, is of too common occurence ; and as a punishment to you and a warning to others, the sentence of the court is that you be kept to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

The court then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted, come and bring your friends.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS a[illegible]

and [illegible]

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

RAO SAHEB NARAYAN WASUDEO KUNTE, Brahmin, age fifty-one, Mamlatdar of Shahapur, gave the following evidence before the Forest Commission at Kalyan :—The present taluka of Shahapur was formed in 1866. There are 282 villages in all in the taluka. Of these 185 villages formerly belonged to Kolwan, 78 to Murbad, and 13 to Bhiwandi. Kolwan was settled in 1864-65 ; Murbad in 1659-60 and Bhivandi in 1860-61. About 4 to 6 acres of warkas is required according to the quality of the rice land to every acre of rice, to supply the rab materials. When the rice land is inferior, the seed bed is required to be proportionately larger, as more seedlings are required. The inhabitants of hilly tracts require also more land for cultivation of hill-grain, which is their staple food. In the villages towards the ghats, the proportion of warkas should, I think, be 9 to 1 acre of rice ; about Khardi and Atgaon, 6 or 7 acres of warkas to one of rice will be enough and in the villages adjoining Wasind four acres of warkas to one of rice will suffice. In order No. 86, dated 6th March, 1874, the Collector directed that lopping for tahal in addition to that allowed in gurcharan should be allowed in village forests, but the seventeen kinds of trees therein specified and the fruit trees were not to be touched. Where the forests were not demarcated, the Collector was to decide what forest was to be thrown open for lopping. Government forests are not to be allowed to be lopped. Several orders allowing lopping in protected forests subject to certain restrictions were issued between 1874 and 1883. Thakurs cultivate to a large extent. Warlis and Kolis also cultivate, but to a small extent. A few of the wild tribes hold lands ; but others cultivate small bits of warkas outside the Imperial forests. At the last jamabandi it was ascertained that about 1,000 persons belonging to these wild tribes cultivated without permission about 2,000 acres of waste land. The wild tribes generally find employment for three months in field work, but near railway stations and other centres of trade they find employment for about six months. At other times they either cultivate or fetch forest produce for sale. This privilege is abused by the wild tribes selling fuel to traders for export to Bombay. They also cut wood in the jungle and remove it as dead wood. The evil had increased enormously this year, till the matter was brought to the notice of the Collector, and this has temporarily checked it. The wild tribes are strictly prohibited from selling wood for trade ; but I think in one or two instances the District Forest Officer permitted the traders to buy wood of the wild tribes. I am of opinion that the wild tribes should not sell to traders. I would recommend a heavy prohibitive duty on all wood exported from the taluka, which is not covered by passes. I think these people should also be given lands for cultivation on annual leases. If the lands are given permanently, they will be transferred to the creditors. The forests cannot strictly be conserved if the Thakurs, &c., are allowed to remain in the middle of the jungle. It will be better in such cases to give them suitable and convenient land elsewhere. But it would be difficult to persuade them to move, even though suitable provision is made for them. From information collected during my tours I am led to believe that the forest officials of the taluka oppress the people and are corrupt. I have heard that the people give to the round guards and beat guards with whom they come in contact, nagli, wari, bhat, oodid, &c., and occasionally money. I believe it to be true. There was no regular complaint made to me about this state of things. The people don't like to complain for the fear of having to undergo additional oppression. The people don't understand that the conviction of one forest guard will have wholesome effect on his successor. When I visited Kasara this month an instance of impressed labour came to my knowledge. The forest guard in charge of that beat had compelled the whole village to collect a certain quantity of dhavda leaves for a very low rate. As the villagers complained, I interfered. The forest guard produced an order from his superior which fixed one pie per pound as the rate of wages which were to be paid. There were about thirty persons employed for two or three days in collecting these leaves and they earned Rs. 1-8 for their work. I then heard also that, when dhavda leaves were collected before, nothing was paid to the villagers for their trouble. I am of opinion that it would encourage the cultivators to improve the tree growth in their occupied lands if some such regulations as the following were adopted with regard to them :—1. The proprietorship of all trees in occupied numbers, including teak, blackwood, tiwas, and timber of every description should be transferred to the occupants. 2. The occupants should be induced to buy the reserved trees at a fair valuation ; they should have the right to all after-growth. If in any case the standing timber were sold to an outsider, he should be required to cut and remove the trees within a reasonale time and then all interference either on behalf of Government or the outsider should cease with regard to after-shoots. 3. The reserved trees in occupied numbers should be valued and they should be offered to the occupants in the first instance at 3/4ths of the value. 4. The occupants should be at full liberty to cut whensoever and whatsoever they want for their own use, and also for the use of their tenants ; but they should be strictly forbidden from selling without permission. Such permission should only be granted when there is a surplus stock of wood over and above what is necessary for the occupants' ordinary use. To induce the ryots to buy it might be desirable to recover the value by instalments. If this is done I am of opinion that most of the occupants will buy the reserved trees in their lands and there won't be any necessity for Government to clear at all. If the right to reserved trees were thus disposed of and if small bits of warkas which should have been included in survey numbers, but which have been left unmeasured at the time of the survey, were given to the people I think the occupants of land in forest villages of Kolwan will not have to resort to the forest for wood for their agricultural and domestic use. When I said above that four to six acres of warkas will be required for one acre of rice, I presumed that reserved trees were not to be lopped ; if these trees were however allowed to be lopped, a less area of warkas will suffice.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Malhar Bokad, of the Mahadeo caste, Koli, age forty-five, Police Inspector, Satara, said :—I am well acquainted with the Ghat district of Thana, Poona, Nuggar and Nassick and the population thereof. I have some influence with the hill kolis as head of the Got or clan of Mahadeo kolis. About the end of 1884, it came to my hearing that the Mahadeo kolis were considering whether disturbing the public peace would not be the best means of drawing attention to their grievances in the matter of forest restrictions, and that evilly disposed people of other castes were instigating them to rise. I am unable to say who the instigators were ; but they had similar grievances and wished to use the kolis as instruments to get these grievances redressed. I then held meetings of the caste at several places viz., Bhimashunker in Khed, Malegaon in Mawol, Wadpe in Khed, Poor in Jooneir, Nandgaon in Karjat. I persuaded the people to give up all idea of making a disturbance and to try and obtain redress in the legitimate manner by petitioning Government. At the meeting held at Poor in Jooneir a list of grievances and a petition was drawn up. There were present kolis from Poona, Nuggar and Thana. Altogether about 6,000 kolis assembled. This was on the 23rd and 24th April, 1885. This petition was sent to Government. Subsequently on the appointment of the Forest Commission a petition embodying the same grievances was sent to that body. In this petition the general grievances of the koli population are set forth, not only against forest restrictions, but against the oppression of kulkarnis, the police, the Arms Act, Civil Procedure and the Law of Limitation, the regidity of the revenue system, the want of schools, &c. As regards forests the complaint of the kolis is that too much occupied land is taken up. Another grievance is that they are prevented from taking agricultural and building timber &c., from the forests ; likewise hirdas. They complain that the forest guards waylay them on the roads to the bazar and seize the hirdas even if collected from occupied lands. The kolis want to be allowed to collect hirdas from the forests and sell them as they did before the prohibition. Those who have no hirdas in their own holdings may possibly steal them from Government forests. Another complaint is that they can't get firewood without bribing the guards, even if they take it from their occupied lands. Generally they do get it from the forests and say they have got it from occupied lands. They also complain that they are prevented from using the grazing lands without paying bribes to the guards. Although other matters are mentioned in the petition the principal grievance is against the forest regulations. In Thana the special grievances of the kolis are :—(1) Insufficiency of sindad land. (2) In places insufficiency of land for tillage. (3) The restrictions on removal of fuel, that is to say, the prohibition of removing green wood. (4) The prohibition against cutting wood for building huts and cattle-sheds and agricultural implements. (5) The reservation of mhowra flowers and fruit, apta and tmbhurni leaves. (6) The restrictions against cutting of bamboos. The kolis in Thana are allowed to collect head-loads of dry wood for sale, like the Thakurs and others, but the supply of dry wood is not enough, and they are thus driven to manufacture dead wood and run the risk of being punished. The kolis have suffered also both above and below Ghats from the prohibition of Dhali cultivation. Dhalis should not in [illegible] gain allowed, but in its place [illegible] iven for cultivation with a [illegible] rial. Specially low rates of [illegible] aken from those who have [illegible] There should be no trees [illegible] nds ; but occupants should [illegible] ss cutting. They should [illegible] permission for their own [illegible] ed, but should not be [illegible] ion. They should [illegible] fruits and flowers [illegible] ble minor produce [illegible] The kolis do not [illegible] traders. They sell [illegible] nbhurni and apta [illegible] rs. In Balivre, in [illegible] of a koli occupant [illegible] one of his occupied [illegible] t for one hundred [illegible] al. He did this [illegible] is land would be [illegible] ld to a Talati of an [illegible] It was the Talati [illegible] eived him by telling him the land would be included in forest. The kolis hold land permanently like other cultivators. Much of the land has passed into the hands of money lenders. As a rule the latter are the Kulkarnis, who in their duel capacity of village accountants and sowkars have a powerful hold over the kolis. The kolis therefore can get no help from the Kulkarnis and are unable to bring their grievances forward. I dont think a single koli in the Poona District has as yet taken advantage of the Deccan Ryots Relief Act. I have heard from many people that in Thana, Poona, Nagar and Nassick regular subscriptions are got in the villages twice a year through the heads of the villages to bribe the forest guards to secure their connivance at their getting ordinary requirements in the forest produce. If more valuable timber is required something extra has to be given by the individual who wants it. The subscriptions are not confined to forest villages, I am talking of villages in the Ghat range inhabited by Kolis, Thakurs, Kunbis, Kathodis, etc., and not of coast villages or villages in the plain, except in the neighbourhood of Murbad. I have travelled from Khandalla to Trimbuk last year by the Ghats, and met thousands of kolis, and I gathered this information from them. From what I was told the subscription varied from 1 Re. to 10 Rs. biennially, according to the size of the village, either in cash or its equivalent in grain ; and that Thakurs, Kolis, Warlis, etc., generally pay in grain. Kathodis occasionally, but not often, pay the subscription. People do not complain because they think if they did it would lead to worse oppression on the part of the guard who might take the place of the one they might get punished and removed. I dont think the punishment of one guard acts as a deterrent to his successor. In Karjat, in Khandas, in 1867, one Khandu Dhabane, forest guard was prosecuted by two kolis under my advice, for exacting bribes, and was convicted and sentenced in respect of both cases to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. The people afterwards blamed me for having thus been instrumental in drawing on them the enmity of the guards who succeeded Khandu Dhabane and thus increasing their troubles. As a matter of fact, I believe and am convinced from what I have been told that the people of Khandas have continued up to the present time to pay the same subscription to whatever guards have succeeded the one who was convicted of taking bribes. At the time of the case I have mentioned I was head constable in the Karjat Taluka.

BENGAL.

OFFENCE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.—Three Nepaulese were charged the other day in a Calcutta police court, with having in their possession 150,000 percussion caps without a license. Two East Indians, named respectively Thomas Berth *alias* Smith, and William Damarum *alias* J. Martin, were charged with purchasing the caps and delivering them to unlicensed holders, and a native broker, named Jour Lall Addy, was charged with aiding and abetting in the offence. Mr. Millard, the officer specially appointed by Government to see to the working of the Arms Act, proved the case, and said the first three defendants were well supplied with money. They were purchasing large quantities of ammunition, and would probably have gone in for arms too, had they not been caught. The magistrate adjourned the case, admitting all the defendants on bail of Rs. 300 each.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON A RUNNER.—We are informed of a serious affair which occurred on Thursday last week. Between Dhurumpore and Subathoo the post is carried by a Paharee runner. It appears that on the above date the runner, when nearing Subathoo, was met by four European soldiers who attacked him, but who though badly hurt managed to get away from his assailants. In the conflict the runner, who is a strong muscular man, pelted the soldiers with heavy stones, with which he wounded two of them. He saved the mail, but was robbed of twenty-four rupees. The four soldiers have been identified, and are in guard pending an investigation.—*Simla Argus.*

INDIAN OFFICERS AND THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

THE following are the regulations regarding the employment of officers of the Indian army in the study of the Russian language :—

1. Officers of the Indian army leaving the Staff College on completion of the prescribed course, provided they have passed a satisfactory examination in the Russian language, may be permitted to proceed to Russia, starting within one month, for a course of study in that country. The period to be spent in Russia is limited to nine months.

2. At the expiration of that period they will be required to undergo in England an examination intended to test thorough proficiency, both literary and colloquial, in the Russian language, and each officer on passing such examination will receive a gratuity of £200. Whether successful in the examination or not, officers will be required to rejoin in India within two months from its conclusion. Officers undertaking the above course of study will not have the option of undergoing in England the "course with other arms" required by the Staff College regulations, but must defer it till after arrival in India.

3. On starting for Russia officers will be granted advances of pay to the same amount as on returning to India from furlough, recoverable by five equal monthly instalments after arrival in Russia, and for the period spent in study in Russia they will be allowed the equivalent of full Indian pay and allowances and half staff salary of substantive appointment ; for all other periods, from leaving the Staff College until arrival in India, they will draw English pay. Passage to India will be provided, after the final examination, as if they had returned to India at the conclusion of the Staff College course, and the whole period from date of quitting the Staff College to date of rejoining in India will count as "duty" both for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough.

4. Actual fares for the journey from England to St. Petersburg or Moscow and back, exclusive of the cost of cabs and other contingent expenses, will be refunded on the final examination being passed, but not otherwise.

5. Officers on furlough who have obtained a special recommendation from their Government, and have passed a preliminary examination (for which arrangements will be made in communication with the War Office), similar to that required at the Staff College, as stated in paragraph I., may also be permitted to visit Russia for nine months for the purpose of study, returning to England for final examination, under the same conditions as regards final examination, reward, pay, and allowances while in Russia, advances of pay on starting, and repayment of fares to and from Russia. During the intervening periods they will draw English pay (counting the whole time as "duty" both for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough), unless eligible under regulation for furlough, in which case they will, if they prefer it, be treated as on furlough and draw furlough pay. They will have no claim to free passage to India on passing the final examination, and unless permitted to revert to furlough, they will be required to rejoin in India within two months from the conclusion of the examination. No reversion to furlough involving absence from India for more than two years will in any case be admissible without the previously obtained assent of the Government under which an officer may be serving.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list in order of merit of gentleman cadets who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in December, 1885, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry :—

PASSED WITH "HONOURS."

	Marks.		Marks
H W Johnston	2,349	A L Bellamy	2,235
G C A Andrew	2,312	W B James	2,234
J D Forbes	2,297	A le G Jacob	2,197
J Rose	2,284	E R Cureton	2,190
F G Beville	2,272	F G M Rowley	2,182
C R Elliot	2,269		

PASSED.

C Ashburnham	2,168	H R V Mait'and	1,865
R Fowler-Butler	2,146	H Smyth	1,857
W D G Jones	2,160	H P Hancox	1,856
H W Beeching	2,15[illegible]	W A Hebden	1,856
J G Rennie	2,139	A T Valling	1,854
T Vachell	2,125	Hon. A D Murray	1,847
C C Carr	2,124	O Carey	1,839
H C Edwards	2,123	J W Frever	1,831
R T Passingham	2,111	A S Arnold	1,829
G Sartorius	2,096	H M Halliday	1,828
A E Lascelles	2,093	B Strachey	1,824
W P Braithwaite	2,088	H L Warren	1,823
C J Briggs	2,083	C D Sandford	1,817
N L Leeds	2,081	H W A Marson	1,79[illegible]
L F Green-Wilkinson	2,079	G T Widdicombe	1,797
C E Macfarlane	2,061	R C Gore	1,792
M B D Ffinch	2,059	J H Tremayne	1,791
A S Browne	2,059	J Shawe-Taylor	1,790
H C Ducat	2,046	C W Gall	1,788
D A Ross	2,044	B R Liebert	1,784
S W Hare	2,038	J H Lowry	1,779
F H Hotham	2,027	B K Hambury	1,778
W R Marshall	2,027	H G Carnegy	1,773
E W Wall	2,021	J R Ewing	1,772
B R Dietz	2,018	A MacIver Campbell	1,771
J F Forbes	2,017	G Caldecott	1,768
C H Renwick	2,017	R S Lamb	1,768
L W Y Campbell	2,016	Hon G Keppel	1,759
H E Dering	2,010	F A Kingston	1,758
S N Bevington	2,005	H W Wilberforce	1,753
H J E Purvis	2,005	W H Errington	1,748
F E Glossop	2,003	A J Stephen	1,747
H L Henderson	2,000	E A E Stevenson	1,747
R Cosens	1,988	H A Lafone	1,736
A K Gillespie	1,988	H P Dundas	1,733
F H Domenichetti	1,987	W M Southey	1,722
E W H Somerset	1,976	E D G Richards	1,719
S H Pedley	1,974	S R Stevens	1,714
H G Levinge	1,971	A Spankie	1,708
H C Tytler	1,969	A Wallace-Dunlop	1,703
A Gerstenberg	1,965	W S Browne	1,702
R Lethbridge	1,949	A B Champain	1,697
O G Godfrey-Faussett	1,942	J F Elkington	1,692
F Jollie	1,936	P E Vyvyan	1,689
S F Bingham	1,933	B C W Williams	1,688
A Mullaly	1,921	H A Luard	1,669
H Humfrey	1,919	R B Swinton	1,650
J Parker	1,919	W C Brady	1,633
B Fiennes	1,912	W H Wreford-Brown	1,623
R Hoare	1,911	H K MacGeorge	1,622
G P Campbell	1,903	V G Smith	1,620
R Somerset	1,886	J W Whitle	1,618
C C East	1,885	F W Wodehouse	1,613
C H Nugent	1,881	G T Birch	1,596
R B M Blois	1,879	A S Koe	1,589
G M Baldwin	1,875	R W Morley	1,582
W R Festing	1,874	F T Middleton	1,577
J O'Hara	1,873	N E Chesney	1,562
H R Manton	1,872	C A G Close	1,558
P Bell	1,867	E C K Seymer	1,550
E A Maude	1,866		

PRESIDENT GREVY'S MESSAGE TO THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

IN the Senate this afternoon, M. Demole, Minister of Justice, read President Grevy's Message, M. De Freycinet communicating it to the Chamber of Deputies. The following is the text of this document :—

"In raising me for the second time to the Presidency of the Republic by a vote of her National Assembly France has bestowed upon me a fresh honour, the value of which I fully appreciate (*don je sens tout le prix*), and which, were it possible, increase my feelings of gratitude and of devotion. She perhaps meant to intimate that she was satisfied with my efforts to fulfil, in accordance with her wishes (*comme elle l'entend*), the high office she has conferred upon me. But above all, France intended to indicate what value she attaches to stability in the Government of the Republic, thus replying to those who ascribe to her their own desire for change. Instructed by a long and hard experience, she knows that the Republic which has retrieved her disasters is now more than ever her necessary Government, the only one capable of securing her repose, her strength, and her grandeur—the only one which can endure, because alone it is adapted to her democratic state, is the only one consistent with national Sovereignty. Within half a century she has beheld the Monarchy and the Empire twice crumbling to pieces in Revolutions, and when a fresh Restoration is offered her she knows that what is proposed to her is another Revolution, the most formidable of all, to culminate in one of those ephemeral Governments which she has already been subjected to, and overthrown. That is why France has bound herself to the Republic and requires stability in her Government. The Parliament will act up to her wishes (*s'inspirera de sa pensee*) by taking care in its turn to uphold that Ministerial stability which is so necessary to the sound management of public affairs, to the dignity of the Republican Government, to its credit, and to its consideration in the world. That stability which is so desirable depends on the constitution of a Government majority—the imperative need of the present hour. The formation of that majority is assured provided the frends of the Republic have a determined will (*savent le vouloir*). Let them concentrate in the ground which is common to them. That ground is broad enough and full enough to enable them to derive from it, by their union, all the satisfaction called for by the wants and wishes of the country. Since the treaties she has concluded with China, with Anam, and with Madagascar the French Republic is at peace with all nations. She has never ceased to be so with all the peoples of Europe and America, in the concert of whom France has resumed the place that belongs to her. I shall acquit her debt of gratitude to the land and see forces when I say that she is proud of them, and has followed them with a maternal and trustful eye in that campaign in the far East in which they have carried to so high a pitch that spirit of self-sacrifice, that gallantry, and those military qualities which are at once the pride of France and her security.,'

This Message was not calculated to raise enthusiasm, and it was listened to, both in the Chamber and Senates, amidst a rather discouraging silence. No applause interrupted the reading or greeted its conclusion.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a summary of opinions expressed by Home Rule members upon the question of abolishing the viceroyalty. Few of them believe it possible that the lord-lieutenancy is to be abolished forthwith. The majority accept the announcement as true, but are divided in opinion whether to regard it as an unmixed blessing or something to deplore, constituting another Irish grievance. Several Irish members deeply regretted the change, on the ground that the resignation of Lord Carnarvon left affairs for the time in Ireland to be administered by three gentlemen, two of whom were known to be fervid anti-National Leaguers. It meant that Lord Carnarvon's mild rule was to be superseded by the iron hands of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Chancellor Chatterton, and the Right Honourable J. T. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor for Ireland. One of the trio was an Orangeman, it was asserted. Mr. Ball would be the executive official. The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P.) has telegraphed as follows:—

Amongst patriotic Irishmen there is some difference of opinion as to the desirablity of retaining the Viceroyalty. Those who are in favor of it are the fewest in number. The popular dislike for the office is due to the system of misgovernment, of which the Lord-Lieutenant is the visible head. In this, as in other matters, the present feeling of the people is the natural result of the treatment accorded to them in the past. Under a system of Home Rule these antagonisms would decline, and everything would change for the better. I do not believe that the Dublin Corporation would now, as they did some years ago, petition for the retention of the Viceroyalty. That is how things are going under what is miscalled the union of the two countries. It is, in reality, separating the peoples wider and wider asunder every day that it lasts.

M. PAUL BERT ON TONQUIN.

IN noticing recently the appointment of M. Paul Bert to be Governor General of the French possessions in Indo-China, the Paris correspondent expressed an opinion that his acceptance of the office entailed a hardship upon him. It would appear however, from an interview which he has condescended to grant to a gentleman on the staff of the *Figaro*, that this exile is no grievance to M. Paul Bert. He has a mission—he will do in Tonquin what Bonaparte intended to do in Egypt ; but while Bonaparte failed, M. Paul Bert is confident of success. M. Paul Bert has great faith in himself. He told his interviewer that he intented to proceed to Hue with his family, and added :—

"I will have none of these military escorts, none of those noisy escorts with bristling bayonets and clinking sabres, which must be considered by all the Mandarins and Ministers of Anam as a defiance and a challenge. We have recently reaped the consequences of this sort of exaggeration. The bare fact of the arrival of the General in Chief at the head of his Staff and his Zouaves was the cause of intense terror at the Court of Hue. They grew wild with alarm, armed themselves, and our soldiers only escaped the massacre which ensued through prodigies of valour. The consequence is this : Formerly we had the Tonquin question to deal with, which was trouble enough, but since the arrival out there of General de Courcy we have had superadded the question of Anam, which is far more terrifying since we have before us in a state of insurrection an utterly barren country three hundred leagues long by from sixty to eighty broad, sparsely inhabited by a young, hardy, warlike race, possessed, apparently, of all those qualities which the Tonquinese have lost. I admit that Anam is my sole apprehension. I dread that endless tapeworm, whose rings are ravines in which our soldiers may meet their death. I am not complaining, but merely recording the necessary results of the military occupation, of this despatch of sabres and enormous military stores. Whether we like it or not the soldier invites war. He has a temperament, susceptibilities, a sense of honour extremely sensitive, and these are peculiarly his own. I do not blame him for it, but that peculiar temperament is dangerous when we want to effect a compromise and instal an administration. These two words 'compromise' and 'administration' sum up the character of the mission confided to me. With the organisation which I represent everything will have to be changed. My business will be to establish a civil and peaceful administration in the country, to preserve Tonquin from the influx of the cloud of functionaries who are gnawing up the vitals of Cochin China, to replace the Anamite not by French but by Tonquinese Mandarins, who must be devoted to us, as their interests will be identical with our own, since we shall do away with the Anamite Mandarins, who are their worst rivals. Next, I shall see about developing French commerce. I cannot improvise Colonists, as our race is averse to colonisation, but I hope to attract French merchants by opening up new markets. I am very sanguine about this development of our trade in the Colonies, and my past studies will be of great service to me in carrying out this undertaking. I also think that my character as Professor at the Sorbonne, that is to say, being the equivalent of a literate, a Mandarin of the first class, will be of material advantage to me in my dealings with the King's Ministers and Mandarins. You have no idea how greatly the literates in these distant regions are impressed by our scientific studies and their recompense. Another scheme of mine will perhaps surprise my friends. You will be the first to make it known. I want to create in this Protectorate of mine a kind of institute, something of the same kind as the Egyptian Institute of which Bonaparte dreamed, Yes ! In that way I will unite the properly qualified representatives of commerce, of industry, of finance, and of the civil powers of the country. They will study all economic questions, investigate all schemes of reforms, indicate all the great public works, such as mines, canals, roads, breakwaters, harbours, and railways. That great scheme I confess I peculiarly cherish."

M. Paul Bert was good enough to add that he hoped all his opponents in France would support him and forget that he is a politician, a Republican, and a Freethinker. He said :—

"You are laughing ; you are thinking of my anti-religious craze. I will reply in the words of Gambetta, my master, that anti-clericalism is not an article of exportation. I shall leave my *fureur anti-religieuse* at home. We must put up with local manners and customs and religions. We must respect them and cause them to be respected. That is my intention, and will be my duty. As to the Missionaries, their influence in the East is indisputable. We must avail ourselves of their religious influence wherever it can turn to our advantage, but to sum up my policy in two words —*Je me servirai toujours des Missionaries ; je neles servirai jamais.*"

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP DUTCH CHILDREN.

A REMARKABLE trial commenced at Arnhem on Jan. 12 before the tribunal of that city, the facts detailed in which are very romantic. The prisoners are Mrs. Bulkley-Becking, the widow of an English professor who resided at the Hague, a lady of fifty-five years, wealthy, and who has a wide reputation for philanthropy ; Mr. Kloppers, a man of forty-four years ; and Miss Schlingemann,, a collection of Mrs. Bulkley by marriage. They are charged with attempting to abduct the two children of Mr. Hoek, a resident at Apeldoorn.

In 1876 Mrs. Bulkley's daughter Mary married Mr. Hoek, and she became the mother of two boys, Henry William, born in 1878, and Martinus, born in 1880. At first the entire family lived together, but some unpleasantnesses arose, and the young people took up their abode elsewhere. To the child Henry, Mrs. Bulkley was the godmother, and she took so great a personal interest in his education as gave umbrage to her son-in-law, who said she was spoiling the child. In 1882 Mrs. Hoek died, under circumstances which excited her mother's suspicions. The little boy Henry told his grandmother something about his mother's deathbed which deepened the old lady's indignation and alarm ; and Mr. Hoek's subsequent proceedings in engaging a Miss Van Espen as governess, and his demeanour on the death of his father, created an intense feeling of hostility on the part of Mrs. Bulkley. Regarding herself as in a measure responsible to the memory of her deceased daughter for the bringing up of the children, she proceeded to the school where little Henry, then six years old, was a boarder, and carried him off with her to England, where she placed him in the charge of the Rev. Mr. Billington. Mr. Hoek followed, recovered his child, and took him home to Holland. After this time wherever the children were taken Mrs. Bulkley followed them—to Switzerland several times—until finally she concerted a desperate project for obtaining possession of her grand-children.

She engaged Kloppers to go with Miss Schlingemann to London, where they hired from Messrs. Cox and King the steam-yacht Cecile, Captain Hayman, for five hundred pounds per month. The yacht was provisioned for several weeks, bountifully supplied with children's clothing and toys, and sent to Ymuiden. Kloppers next proceeded to Amsterdam, and engaged two or three men to assist him in "a dangerous affair concerning a mad person." After a preliminary visit to Apeldoorn the hired men concluded that eight men would be required to carry out the project. While some of them were discussing the matter in the streets of Amsterdam they were overheard by the police, who so managed that two of their number should be of the abducting party. When the party visited Apeldoorn a second time, and learned the real object of the expedition, and that Mrs. Bulkley was prepared to pay three hundred guilders to every man engaged, the officers informed a Magistrate, who wrote to Mr. Hoek. That gentleman accordingly took the necessary measures to defend his premises.

On the evening of September 29, 1885, the conspirators went to Mr. Hoek's house, provided with strics, cords, a quantity pepper, and other articles for their purpose. Mr. Hoek soon came upon them, and although one of the policemen whispered to him, "Be quiet, we are policemen," when three of Kloppers's men seized him, a struggle ensued, and soon there was a general *melee*. The police of Apeldoorn, hearing the noise, appeared on the scene and the conspirators fled. Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Schlingemann were waiting close by in a carriage, and when Kloppers, foiled in his object, joined them, they drove rapidly away to Arnhem, where there were arrested two days later.

On the interrogation of the prisoners yesterday morning they admitted the facts. Mrs. Bulkley said she knew what she had done was an offence against the law, but it was no offence morally. The public feeling, I may say, is greatly with her. Miss Schlingemann said she was only influenced in what she did by sympathy for Mrs. Bulkley.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with. It only disclosed further that the officers of Justice knew all about the plot from the first.

On the second day's hearing the Court was crowded by an audience that followed all the details of the evidence with great interest. One of the most important witnesses to-day was the surviving daughter of Mrs. Bulkley. The Court refused to allow counsel for the defendants to put any question as to the relations between Mr. Hoek and his governess, as to Mr. Hoek's quarrels with his late father, and as to the last moments of Mrs. Hoek. Several witnesses testified that Mr. Hoek's conduct towards his children was rough, and that he was not giving them a good education. They stated that when all the efforts to reconcile Mrs. Bulkley and Hoek had failed, he declared that he would rather kill the children than allow them to have any further intimacy wit their grandmother.

The trial was again adjourned.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ARAB SHEIKH.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* has had a long interview with Sheikh Hussein Morghani, a member of an important religious family in a tribe dispersed throughout the Soudan, the chief of which rendered great assistance to General Graham's force at Suakin, and is now with the frontier force. The following remarks, elicited in reply to inquiries, were made in a less connected form than is here given, but they are as nearly as possible his own words. He said :—

"My family settled in the Soudan before Mehemet Ali. It is distributed over and holds property in every part of the Soudan. I receive continual reports, and am better informed of matters proceeding there than of affairs here in Cairo.

"The Mahdi's movement originated in misrule. His success produced a belief among the ignorant that he possessed miraculous powers, which belief created fanaticism. But this has to a great extent disappeared ; and the movement is now maintained by simple necessity. The Soudan is reduced to the utmost misery. Rich and poor alike are starving on an allowance of two dollars monthly from the Treasury. They are advancing, and will continue to advance, northwards in the mere hope of plunder. There is no possibility as yet of any other negotiation than that of the sword. Yes, they were beaten at Giniss, and are dispersed. That is nothing ; they will reassemble in greater force, and begin again. Why should they do anything else ? Starvation is behind them ; plenty is in front. A system of subsidies would do much, but not until they are thoroughly beaten, and for some years not without the presence of a certain force within striking distance.

"I estimate their force at Giniss at 5,000. If you killed all each time, they could still send a similar force ten times. The nearest point at which you can hope to do anything is Dongola. There you can communicate with the different tribes. If Lord Wolseley had remained for 20 days longer at Dongola, the whole movement would now have collapsed. There is no exaggeration in this. You do not know the effect produced by the Abu Klea and Gubat victories, where 15,000 of the rebels were killed.

"You must not tell me that it is impossible ; I am speaking of what I know positively, not what I think or have heard. The Mahdi sent 24,000 men to meet General Stewart ; they returned only 6,000. When the news was brought to the Mahdi he sat with his hands over his eyes, and said, 'How can I ask more to fight these men, when out of 24,000 only 6,000 are left ?' This I know from eye witnesses, not one, but many. I am not exaggerating. I will swear that I know that number were killed."

He here continued to maintain these figures, and spoke excitedly about the effect produced throughout the Soudan by General Stewart's force, which he put at 800 men. He showed that, apart from the figures, he was well informed as to the details of each battle. General Watson, who was present, stated that his first native report after Abu Klea estimated the native loss at 30,000.

The Sheikh continued :—

"Why did you retire ? The fruit was at your feet. For the sake of 20 days you gave up everything.

"As to the future, I say you must, must, must go to Dongola ; you will there hold the rebels by the throat. From there you can negotiate ; but the attempt to do so is utterly impossible from any point further to the north. At every step backwards the Mahdists will follow you ; every step increases the number who become beggars, and, therefore, rebels.

"If the English retire from Egypt they will sweep the whole country. They have no goal—Constantinople, London, Paris—they don't know themselves. They fear two things—English soldiers and Abd-el-Kader Pasha, the former Governor of the Soudan, now Minister of the Interior.

"The substitution of Turkish or Moslem troops would neither make things more easy nor more difficult, if they were as strong as the British. At the commencement of the insurrection the Turks and Christians were equally infidels ; now they would be equally men standing between the rebels and plenty.

"The necessities are, first, a force to go to Dongola ; secondly, a good government, supported by a force at Dongola ; thirdly, money to effect a peaceable settlement, after some time. As to the force, you want 5,000 Englishmen, and the same number of Turks and Egyptians for two or three years. As to the government, it must be military and either Christian or Moslem, provided it be just. As to money, it is too early to say ; but you want less than you will spend otherwise."

It is only necessary to say that these views appear to be shared by the religious bodies generally throughout the country.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farrina[illegible] Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

WITH the exception of an advance of ⅛ in Consols to 100½, Reuter's Stock Exchange quotations from London of yesterday's date are without alteration.

In General Produce, the only change reported is in Linseed, which is 9d. lower for Calcutta, 1s. 6d. per quarter in Bombay quality.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot prices are given as unchanged, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. In New York, ready Mid-Uplands is still quoted at 9 3-16 cents, but futures come 8 points lower at 9·34 for May, 9·44 cents per lb. for June delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two days' receipts	19,000	11,000	20,000
Three days' do.	39,000	23,000	35,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,099,000	4,124,000	3,990,000

Dull as the public advices are, they are less depressing than the private telegrams now coming to hand, which report very few buyers of Surats on almost any terms. Reuter quotes business in Liverpool in fully good Dhollera with the good clause February-March shipment at 4¼d., and in fine Broach with the fully good clause March-April shipment at 4 11-16d. At to-day's rates here these figures would represent a loss of about ⅛d. per lb. Although on the Continent slightly more favourable terms are obtainable, there can be little doubt that simultaneous operations with a margin for profit are not at present practicable. The market here to-day we call dull with more sellers than buyers. Good Bhownuggers for May are said to have been done at Rs. 175, but at the close a shade lower could have been done, and we call the market Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. Current quotations to-day are :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals ready	157	161½	171
Do. delivery, Feb.	156	161	171
Omras, ready { Stapled	174		
Omras, ready {	169		
Broach, March			201
Dhollera, April-May	174 to 175	181	188

WHEAT for future delivery shows a slightly easier tendency, but for ready parcels sellers are very firm, and the deterioration in quality taking place from day to day is equivalent to a proportionate rise in prices. We quote new crop as follows :—

No. 1 Pessy	Rs.	3 14.
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3 11-3.
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3 10.

LINSEED is firm, and slightly dearer. For May we quote Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-2 ; ready, Rs. 6-11 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain in about the same position as before. The s. s. Cairo is reported chartered for Dunkirk at 15s. and the s. s. Clan Maclean for U. K. or Continent at the same rate.

EXCHANGE for no very definite reason except, perhaps, the scarcity of bills has been decidedly weak to-day, and we call rates practically 1-16d. lower. The following are closing figures :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5½d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	1·90½ to ½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is suprisingly firm, considering the position of exchange. Fours are quoted at Rs. 97⅞ ready, Rs. 97⅞ forward, and Fours-and-half at Rs. 100⅝.

SHARES are weak all round, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we should say yesterday's advance has lost. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are offering now at Rs. 15 without finding buyers, the speculators having apparently failed in getting the public to swallow the bait on the occasion.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	970
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	220
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	780
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1,280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	245
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	145
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	570
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 70	665
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	200
Ld.	750	200	150		150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	193
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	757
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	700
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	300
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	105 102
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,675
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	870
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	835
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	30
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	15
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	71 to 72
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,[illegible]	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re 1	2¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	12 p.c. 0	128
M. M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200		205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Gelert 1,107 tons, Captain R Winter sailed yesterday, for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steam-ship Saint Asaph 1,284 tons, Captain C H Hossock, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 24th December via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr H Pindee and 16 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR.

THE Portuguese Man-of-War, Africa, 1,500 tons, Captain Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lisbon (14th Dec) calling at Mozambique and Goa. She brought 600 troops. The vessel will remain here only 3 days and will leave for Macao ; she had experienced fine weather throughout the trip.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
2	Saint Asaph (s)	Hossack	London, Dec. 24.
	Africa (s)	Costa	Lisbon, Dec. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Gelert (s)	Winter	Moulmein.
	Titania (s)	Mahorcich	Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clyde, for China &c.

,, Zambesi, for China &c.

,, Java, for Persian Gulf.

,, Cairo, for Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bellarena s—25 cases acid, Rogers and Co ; 100 cases acid, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 10 cases acid, Josub Oosman and Co ; 140 cases acid, E Mamedally.

Clan Maclean s—10 bales printing paper, K Abdul Hussen ; 125 cases and 1 hogshead whisky, Dajee Dadabhoy.

Clan Graham s—50 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clan Mackenzie s—4 casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

Persia s—2 hogsheads whisky, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvie s—12 cases copying presses, Hussanally Abdulally ; 65 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbean s—25 bottles quick silver, Gopaljee Mooljee ; 8 casks ink, Dawoodbhoy Allybhoy ; 52 packages papers Miasaheb ; 53 cases colours and 11 casks paint, T Farzoolabhoy Bengali ; 75 packages empty soda water bottles, Sorabjee Pallonjee ; 3 packages clocks, S M Tilak and Co ; 50 bottles quick silver, Hajee Adam Esmal and Co ; 8 packages ink, A H Allybhoy ; 115 cases matches, A Saikh Adamjee ; 100 cases ale, E Latham and Co.

Joseph Arbib s—10 cases color, Gopaljee Mooljee.

Cairo s—11 packages birdshot, M Noorbhoy.

Thames—22 packages oilmanstores, hams, bacon, cheese &c. C H B Forbes and Co.

Loodiana s—500 kegs red lead, Meiffre, Neveu and Co ; 1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer.

Hazara s—5 cases paper, S A S Dawood.

Henzada s—7 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Venetia—4 cases sherry, Atmaram Rungildas.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—42 packages glassware, Dadabhoy Dewraz ; 16 packages papers, S A S Dawood ; 125 boxes candles, Essoofally Rassooljee ; 20 cases color, N Shurufally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—2 quarter casks brandy and 2 quarter casks wine, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—60 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Verona s—1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sara s—100 bales cotton, Dewjee Pethraj ; 4 bales wool, and 31 bales goat hairs, V Canjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts bone meal, C Nanjee ; 75 bales wool, Keemajee Veerbhan ; 39 bales wool, Tyebkhan Mahomed ; 44 bales wool, Succor Jan Mahomed ; 725 cwts myrabollams, Kika Khooshali ; 350 cwts myrabollams, Vusonjee Veerjee ; 275 cwts myrabollams and 50 cwts bedda, Premjee Kevul ; 350 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotum ; 284 bales cotton waste, M Bhimjee ; 170 bales cotton fly, T Jewraj, 400 bales cotton, dropping and 25 bales cotton waste.

Clan Ogilvie s—250 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 31 bales wool, R Samutmul ; 100 bales hemp, Lalljee Naronjee ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 163 bales cotton, Velljee Soonderjee ; 50 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 1,0000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir.

Victoria s—1,600 cwts wheat, Gunsey Kessowji ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 1,6000 cwts wheat, L Anundji.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes s—2,84 lbs sandal wood oil Dattoobhoy, Dossa, 102 cwts, gum M Allana ; 50 cwts gum, S Ramjee ; 25 cwts gum, W Poonja and Co ; 10 bales hides, T Masotti and Co ; 300 lbs nutmegs, 17 cwts senna leaves, 1½ cwts wax and 1,071 cwts gum, Nathoo Lalljee ; 112 cwts dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee ; 10 bales skins, Mahomedally Abdulla ; 9 cwts ivory, C Alloobhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Verona s—28 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 82 cwts gum, M Coorpe, 150 cwts W Poonja and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrobollams Lalji Poonsey and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 28 cwts fishmaws and one bale hides Rahimbhoy Fazel ; 500 cwt grain A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brehwalda s—4,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co ; 415 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 10 cwts wheat, 7 cwts linseed and 562 cwts gingilly seed Kika Khooshall, 4,000 cwts wheat, and 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Clan Ranold s—10 cwts wheat, 7 cwts linseed, and 562 cwts gingelly seed, Kika Khooshall.

FOR DUNKIRK.

County of Solop s—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,0 1 cwts linseed Punnett and Co ; 3,999 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castle Bank s—3[illegible] cwts linseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aston Hall s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Ranald s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hartburn s—10,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—76 cases opium, P and O Co ; 325 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 75 bales twist, D P Marker ; 53 bales twist, Currimbhoy Abrahim ; 30 bales twist, R D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, R Habbibhoy ; 50 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co ; 140 bales twist. D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—68 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co ; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 523 bales twist and 3 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon ; 40 bales twist, Isac Ezra ; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Clyde s—40 bales twist, D Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa s—209 bales cotton, R Luchmidas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st February 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·925

Temperature of the Air .... 69·8

Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 58·8

Dew Point .... 50·7

Relative humidity of Air .... 0·515

Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). 0·2

Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. 78·2

Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) .. 61·4

General Directions of Wind* ......NNE, N, NNW, NW, NNW.

Movement of wind in 24 hours* .... 410.

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Anderson, Col, Bo 2nd Lanc, on leave, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 1.

Lewes, Capt, Bo 2nd P. Inf P. on leave from Kolat.

Mayne, Lt, Bl. 2nd C. I. H. on duty, from Poona.

Catgrave, Lt. Bo. C. T. Horse, on leave, from Delhi.

FEBRUARY 2.

Jacob, Col. By. 17th N. I. on leave from Poona.

Faulkner, Surg, Bo. 19th Bo. Inf, on leave, from Deesa.

Ranee, Qr-Mr, Bl. 2nd Rl. W. Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Oliver, Capt, Bo R. E., on furl, to Baroda.

FEBRUARY 2.

McMahon, Lt. Bl. 1st Bl. Dur S. I., to join to Allahabad.

Gubbins, Surg-Maj, Bl. M. S., join to Allahabad.

Moores, Maj. Bl. Devon Regts to join, to Jhansi.

Battye, Maj, Bl. 3rd Gur, on furl, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Thursday morning next at 7 a. m. on the Kennedy sea face.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—Vols. J. O'Brian, A. Coleman, A. Goudie, W. Donoldson, E. Cookson, and F. Gillespie to G. Company ; Vols. W. Small and H. Meakin to H. Company ; Vols. H. H. Cuntino and B. D Souza to G. Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mr. Lazarus after testing the sight, supplies spectacles or eyeglasses, *only when necessary*, and his "Eureka" lenses keep the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 180?.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THA OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square .... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square .... ,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square .... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case .... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.

(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)

FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY

THE COMMITTEE of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE have the pleasure to announce that under the patronage of H. E. LORD REAY a GRAND EVENING CONCERT in aid of the Funds of the Orphanage will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 9th February, at 9 o'clock. The Committee have [illegible] pleasure in directing attention to the following programme :—

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo... The Garb of Old Gaul ...General Reid. MR. JOHNSTON.
2. Song......... My ain Fireside .... MR. WATSON.
3. Song......... O at the Airts the Win' can Blaw.......... Finlay Dun MRS. MACMILLAN.
4. Violin Solo. { *a*. Tyrolienne .... Schubert. *b*. Chauson Sans Paroles . Wieniawski. } HERR SCHMUCK,
5. Song......... Robin Adair .... MRS. MORLAND.
6. Song......... The Hundred Pipers ..... Written by Baroness Nairne, MR. WYER.
7. Song......... Within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town .... MRS. HARGRAVE.
8. Quartette .. My love is like a red, red Rose .... Finlay Dun.

MRS. MORLAND, MRS. HARGRAVE, MR. DIXON MR. WYER.

Interval of Five Minutes.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo.. March in B flat.......... E. Silas. MR. MANT.
2. Serenade.... Good Night, Beloved ......Balfe. MR. WATSON.
3. Song .... The Hidden Casket.........Mr. Watson. MRS. Hargrave.
4. Song......... Edward Gray.......... Arthur Sullivan. MR. DIXON.
5. Song......... Ave Maria.......... Hervey. MRS. MORLAND.

With Piano and Organ accompaniment.

6. Song......... Duncan Gray.......... MR. WYER.
7. Song......... Blow, Bugles, Blow......... Sir H. Oakley. MRS. MACMILLAN.
8. Quartette..... Auld Lang Syne.......... MRS. MORLAND, MRS. HARGRAVE, MRS. MACMILLAN, MR. WYER, MR. WATSON, MR. DIXON.

With Organ and Piano accompaniment.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

DEATHS.

HOYLE—January 24, at Sukkur, Sind, John Cecil Honeybone, the dearly beloved son of Alice Madeline and John Oswald Hoyle, aged fifteen months and three days.

MERCER—January 28, at Lahore, James Wilmot, infant son of Captain C A Mercer, 4th Goorkha Regiment aged five months.

TOWNSEND—January 27, at Fyzabad, Henry Bernard Townsend, Lieutenant, Royal Canadians, son of Surgn-General S C Townsend, C B, aged 19 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886

THE defection of Lord Hartington has not bereft Mr. Gladstone of titled support. The new Cabinet has been substantially formed, and five noble lords grace the Radical chariot. Mr. Gladstone declared in a speech some years ago that he had come to realise that an Englishman has a sneaking kindness for a lord. He had he said, noticed that anyone who wished to captivate with a minimum of trouble the affections of the working men, always made it a point to bait his prospectus with plenty of titles. Upon this principle he has now himself taken care to act. The Cabinet may be Radical to an extent not before seen ; but with so many noblemen attached to it it will claim and probably receive a certain share of the confidence of the classes which might have been scared by a ministry unmitigated by noble names. As for Lord Hartington, he has nothing to do with the new venture. He is not included in the Cabinet, mainly no doubt to please himself, and partly it may be assumed because he would not be altogether welcome. Lord Derby, who also refused to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone, has been replaced by Lord Rosebery in the Colonial Secretaryship. Sir Farrer Herschell becomes Lord High Chancellor, Sir Henry James having thrown away his chance of the woolsack. Lord Granville becomes President of the Privy Council, Lord Kimberley taking Foreign Affairs ; while Lord Spencer will probably be the new Secretary of State for India. The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Admiralty will create considerable surprise, and will furnish *Punch* with jokes about screws in the Navy. Mr. Childers goes back to the War Office, and Sir William Harcourt to the Home Department. The appointment of Mr. John Morley to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland introduces that rising statesman to official life. It also intimates very clearly the course which the new Cabinet is prepared to take with regard to the Irish difficulty. With Mr. Morley in the Castle there can be no question of relapsing into the coercion policy, which he has denounced for years past as the fatal blunder of the last Gladstone administration. Whether Mr. Gladstone will at once proceed to give effect to his views on the subject of Irish self-government is open to doubt. He may desire to get the Cabinet and the new Parliament into working order before committing himself to a course which he must pursue to the end, if he is not to incur the penalty of a great failure. If he desire time to allow opinion to mature, no difficulty will arise on the part of Mr. Parnell, who has stated that he will not force on the discussion. But that Mr. Gladstone will sooner or later take up the question with a view to solving it, is placed beyond all doubt by a telegram which he sent on the 17th of December to the London correspondent of a New York paper, correcting the unauthorised statements in two London papers. The proposals spoken of, he wired, were "unauthorised, but they might be conveniently canvassed. Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils will be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish Ministry would be an illusion. I propose instead the exercise of sovereign power on the advice of a Minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The suggestion of an Irish Privy Council is unworthy of attention. The Privy Council survives only as a relic. The substitute is a Cabinet. The questions of commerce and police are difficult questions, but with limitations I believe that Home Rule may safely be granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members." It is strange that this remarkable pronouncement escaped the notice of the London papers, though it found its way into the English provincial journals. With regard then to Irish affairs there can be now no doubt the Liberal Prime Minister will introduce, probably after a period of deliberation, a measure of Home Rule. The Coercion policy is renounced when Mr. Morley is made Chief Secretary, and Lord Spencer provided for at the India Office. A telegram from London which we publish this morning states that the formation of the new Cabinet is now achieved, but that there is a good deal of speculation as to its stability. There is perhaps less ground for misgivings on this score since Lord Hartington and the two or three others who were not prepared to work with Mr. Gladstone have decided to remain aloof from the Cabinet.

THE latest account of affairs in the Far East given by the well-informed correspondent of the *Times* shows, that, in the matter of Corea, China and Japan are still following the wise policy into which they were frightened by the Russian designs upon Corea revealed last year. It will be remembered that, when, on account of the collision between Chinese and Japanese troops in the Corean capital in Dec. 1884, war between China and Japan seemed imminent, the advisers of the Corean King entered into negotiations with Russia. Their policy was to prevent Corea from becoming the battle-field of the contending powers, as it had been several times before in the past, and the best means to effect this object was, in their opinion, to secure the protection of Russia. Accordingly a Corean envoy was sent to Vladivostock, and a draft treaty was drawn up, which would have entirely sacrificed Corean independence, if it had been ratified. The Corean army, police, and militia were to be commanded by Russian officers ; the Corean Government were to enter into no arrangement with foreign powers without the concurrence of the Russian Government ; Russia guaranteed to Corea all her possessions, and freedom from foreign aggression ; Corea was to grant Russia the harbour of Port Lazareff on the Corean coast for use as a naval station ; the telegraphs on the peninsula were to be erected and worked by Russians, and finally post roads were to be made in the north between specified points, which would render Russian military movements into Corea easy. Thus Corea was on the point of playing the part of the horse in Æsop's fable, which, to gain protection against the boar, allowed itself to be bridled, and Russia nearly made a large stride towards the sunny south. However, the possibility of seeing Russia firmly established in the debateable land of Corea soon brought Japan and China to their senses. They hastily patched up their differences, and the Corean Government, having no longer reason to fear that Corea might become the theatre of war, refused to ratify the Russian treaty. Since then Japan and China have been working amicably together to obviate the possibility of future collisions in Corea. The Mikado and his ministers seem to have definitely made up their minds that, in order to be strong against the aggression of threatening western powers, it is necessary to avoid weakening in any way China's powers of resistance. If Russia had got possession of Corea or if France had seized Formosa, it only requires a glance at the map to show in what an uncomfortable proximity to Japan these two great aggressive powers would have established themselves. The Japanese have come to recognise that China is their best bulwark against western aggression. They have therefore shown remarkable pliancy in their Corean policy. With regard to Corea all the concessions seem to have been on their side. Japan in the past several times tried to enforce her claims to suzerainty over Corea by invasion. But at any rate since the middle of the seventeenth century the Chinese Emperor's right to the suzerainty of the country has been continually acknowledged. Since that time every year an embassy with tribute seems to have been sent to Pekin, and each new Corean King on his accession has received from the Chinese Emperor a dragon embroidered jacket as a symbol at once of his kingship over Corea and his vassalage to China. In addition to this the Chinese have generally been more popular in Corea than the Japanese. Recognising these facts the Japanese seem to have entirely given up their claims to interfere in China, which in their past history entailed many evils upon them, and would, if still persisted in, again work them evil. China is no longer to be opposed in her efforts to strengthen her hold upon Corea. All the foreign officials in the service of the Corean King have now received their appointments direct from the Chinese Government. Further [illegible] the Corean King, who was de[illegible] for instigating the attack upo[illegible] embassy in 1882, and lately spe[illegible] exile in Li Hung Chang's pr[illegible] sent back to Corea with muc[illegible] may guide his son, the Ki[illegible] should go, that is, sec[illegible] Chinese sovereignty. I[illegible] of the thoroughgoing ab[illegible] from interference with[illegible] that we hear of no remo[illegible] made against the instig[illegible] attack upon the Japanese [illegible]ed with honour to his [illegible] influential position at the [illegible] the Chinese decree autho[illegible] the exile, father and so[illegible] repeat the errors of the past, but to "be intimate with the virtuous, and kindly to neighbouring states, always having uppermost in their minds the good administration of the country ; then internal trouble will be swept away, and external wars will not arise. Thus they will not show themselves unworthy of our deep protecting care." We hope that the admonitions of the decree will be followed, and that its anticipations for the future will be fulfilled. If it is clearly demonstrated to the world that Corea is an integral part of the Chinese Empire, there will be less temptation for other powers to meddle with the country, and what promised not long ago to become a troublesome Asiatic Eastern question will be satisfactorily solved without recourse to war.

UNDER the administration of Mr. Leppoc Cappel, the Director-General, the Telegraph Department has grown to be one of the most important and satisfactory features of British rule in India. Its history during the past few years is a record of almost unbroken progress and development. Last year especially there was a noteworthy expansion of the sphere of its operations, which now not only embraces the whole of the Indian peninsula, but extends to Burmah and Siam, the line connecting these two countries having been successfully completed and placed in a satisfactory working order. But this does not represent the full extent of its growth. Roughly speaking, 2,000 miles of additional wire were laid, making a total of 25,250 miles, and the number of Government signal offices was increased by 50 per cent., the total number at the end of the year being 521, of which 267 are now worked by postal agency. That the public appreciate the convenience of this combination of postal and telegraph functions is shown by the fact that no fewer than 25,650 messages were tendered at Post offices for transmission to the nearest signal office. Except in the Presidency towns and other large centres of population, there is no reason why all the telegraph and post offices throughout the country should not be placed under the same roof, as there is no doubt that further development in this direction would be of considerable public convenience. Mr. Cappel is to be congratulated upon the economical as well as upon the energetic administration of his department. Last year's operations yielded a net revenue of Rs. 11,67,918, representing a percentage of 3·3 profit on capital expenditure, and being nearly eight lakhs in excess of the amount of the net revenue in the preceding year. This satisfactory result was obtained notwithstanding the fact that considerable damage was done by storms to the wires in several provinces. In one instance—in Arakan—communication was restored over a length of 141 miles, which had been wrecked by a cyclone, under circumstances of exceptional difficulty. Though much has been accomplished in the direction of development, much yet remains to be done, there being still large and important tracts of country to which a telegraph message has never penetrated, while there is much room for improvement in regard to accurate transmission. All things, however, being considered, the public have every reason to be satisfied with the administration of the department over which Mr. Cappel presides.

WE regret to say that a telegram was received yesterday announcing the death of Mr. C. B. Izon, District Judge of Rutnagherry. He had been ill for some time, and it was on the score of ill-health that he lately refused the offer made to him by Government of the appointment of Acting Judge of the High Court. Only a few days ago he had applied to Government for permission to resign the service. His illness has unhappily terminated fatally. He was found dead in his bed. We have no information as yet as to the immediate cause of his death. He was an officer of rare judicial ability ; and his work was highly appreciated by the people of the Southern Konkan, where the feeling towards him amounted almost to religious veneration. He used to be called a *Sadha*, a devotee in the cause of justice, who shunned the social delights dear to most Europeans, and lived laborious days in the service of the people. He was a man of bright intelligence and wide reading, and the author of a charming little volume of poems in English hexameters and elegiacs, issued under the name of "Valerius," published some twenty years ago. He wrote also a pamphlet to explain the true principle on which English hexameters should be framed. It is a strange fatality that the service should have lost in the course of a few months two judicial officers who had both been intended by Government for promotion to the High Court, namely, Mr. Watt, who lost his life by a carriage accident, and now Mr Izon. Both men have died in harness

SOME of our native contemporaries have given currency to the rumour that H. H. the Gaekwar intends to marry a second wife. We learn on the best authority that the rumour is without any foundation whatever.

THE LATE MR. C. B. IZON.

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. C. B Izon, Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry, which took place in that city on Monday morning last. He had been suffering from illnes for some time past, and on Monday morning was found lying dead in his bed. Mr. Izon joined the service in the same year as Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. G. M. Macpherson, and Mr. Joshua King, namely, in 1860. A month after his arrival in the country, he was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Poona, then to the same office in Sholapur, Tanna, and Kanara. In July, 1864, he was promoted to be acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in Poona, and four months latter, held a similar [illegible] in Tanna, in which he was confirmed in the following year. Having served as Senior Assistant Ju[illegible] and Session Judge at Kaira and Rutnaghery, he [illegible]ceeded on furlough to Europe for a year, returning to this country in December, 1868. He next performed judicial functions at Ahmedabad and Sholapur, and was in February, 1870, appointed to act as Registrar of the High Court, appellate side. In the same year he was Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Kaira, and acting Judge and Session Judge at Rutnagherry, and had again to proceed on furlough to Europe for eighteen months. On his return to India, in July, 1873, he served as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasick, [illegible]ladgi, and Tanna, and was confirmed in June [illegible] Judge of Tanna. [illegible]nagherry [illegible]

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC, who proceeds to England to-day in the transport Jumna, first became connected with the Bombay Presidency in 1877, when he joined Sir Richard Temple as Military Secretary, having accompanied His Excellency through the hard work of the Madras Famine. Under this energetic chief Colonel Rivett-Carnac visited every part of the Bombay Presidency, and we doubt whether any officers, civil or military, surpass him in knowledge of this country.

In 1878, he assisted in the expedition to Malta, and it was greatly owing to his exertions that Lord Beaconsfield's secret was so well kept. The Bombay Government, acting on orders from home, endeavoured to carry out the necessary operations without attracting attention. A large number of horse-boxes were ordered at the Municipality workshops, and the question was asked what were they required for? Amongst others a well-known writer was naturally curious upon the subject, and at the Club, hearing the Military Secretary speak of the number of good horses which might be obtained from the Cape for remounting Bombay Cavalry, he drew an inference and said—"Ah, now we know why the Government has ordered all those mysterious horse boxes." The Military Secretary replied with great presence of mind :—"It is useless to try and keep things from gentlemen of the press ; anything is enough to give them the hint." The next day the announcement was made that the Government was going to import horses from South Africa and had ordered a large number of horse-boxes for the purpose. The public accepted the solution of the mystery ; a little later on the expedition went to Malta when no one expected it. Colonel Rivett-Carnac's misleading compliment to the Press was, of course, regarded as indefeasible, but Sir Richard Temple laughed heartily and applauded the soldierly diplomacy of his Military Secretary. In the winter of the same year Colonel Rivett-Carnac was actively engaged in the collection of transport for Sir D. Stewart's force advancing on Kandahar, after the Dehra Buktie route had been abandoned and the base changed.

In 1879, he assisted Sir Richard Temple in the re-organization of the transport for the Kandahar force, and in the winter of the same year he accompanied the Governor to Kandahar and throughout the exploration of the railway line, to which he was secretary, from the start at Ruk to the finish at Sibi of 140 miles in 101 days.

On Sir Richard Temple's retirement Colonel Rivett-Carnac became Military Secretary to the then Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, and on the retirement of that officer was selected to fill the same post by Lieut.-General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, our late valued Chief. Colonel Rivett-Carnac has devoted his time to the native army, and the excellent scheme for the employment of pensioned native soldiers in civil capacities is entirely due to him. The scheme up to the present has been highly successful. As an enthusiastic traveller Colonel Rivett-Carnac has traversed India from Tibet to Cape Comorin, and his travels in all parts of the world have been very extensive.

He studied the northern frontier with great care, going over the ground and noting the strong and weak joints. He drew attention—and first in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*—to the necessity of taking thought of the Russian advance in relation to the defence of the frontier, and did much to draw the attention of government and of the public to that important subject.

The following is the list of the services of Col. Rivett-Carnac, h. p., 11th P. A. O. Hussars, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army :—Appointed Midshipman, H. M.'s Navy, 1852. Commissions :—1st Bengal Cavalry—Cornet—4th January, 1858 ; (attached to 7th Q. O. Hussars) ; 1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant—May, 1858 ; 19th Hussars—Lieutenant—May, 1862 ; 19th Hussars—Captain—1872 ; 11th Hussars—Captain—1872 ; 11th Hussars—Major (Bt.)—1880 ; 11th Hussars—Major—1881 ; 11th Hussars—Lieutenant-Colonel—1st July, 1881 ; transferred to Staff, April, 1882 ; Colonel on Staff, 1st July, 1885. Campaigns :—Indian Mutiny—1858, attached to 7th Queen's Own Hussars (medal) ; China—1860, volunteer with Fane's Horse, medal, 2 clasps, twice mentioned in despatches ; Abyssinia—1867, Transport Department, medal, mentioned in despatches ; Afghanistan—1879-80, medal, Brevet of Major.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University for the transaction of miscellaneous business, chief among which was Mr. Wordsworth's proposition that a special grace of the Senate be passed in favour of Jehanghir Kaikhosro Kabrajee for his admission to the examination for the degree of M. A. in November next. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Wordsworth, in moving his proposition, said that, in the Act of Incorporation of the University it was provided that degrees should be conferred upon men of distinguished position and conspicuous ability ; and although the present was not a case of either distinguished position or conspicuous ability, it still came within the provision of the Act of Incorporation, because Jehanghir Kabrajee had shown considerable pluck in going to England and preparing himself for the Civil Service examination ; and although he had failed, the result of the examination showed that he had obtained a good number of marks in some of the most important subjects. It further shewed that, if he had passed the same period in Bombay and studied for the B. A. degree, he would in all probability have obtained that degree.

Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks for a later stage of the discussion.

Mr. Newcome Fox proposed an amendment "that the proposed special grace for admission to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts be granted, but that the applicant be not declared to have passed the said examination unless he shall have passed the Previous and First and Second Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, along with and in the same year as the said examination for the degree of Master of Arts." Mr. Fox remarked that the case of Kabrajee was one which did not come up for grace according to the Act of Incorporation. He had shewn no conspicuous ability ; on contrary, he had twice failed to pass the Civil Service examination and the failure ought not, in Mr. Fox's opinion, to be allowed to constitute a recommendation for the passing of a special grace by this University. Referring to the results of Kabrajee's examination in England, Mr. Fox remarked that they were far from showing any marked ability. The passing of a grace in his favour would be setting a very bad precedent ; the consequence of which would be to flood the University with similar applications ; and it would be a very difficult matter for them to draw a line where they should stop. Mr. Fox reminded the Senate that an active canvassing had been going on for the past few days ; but he trusted that the Fellows of the University who were present would dismiss from their minds any so called promises they might have made in respect to the voting, but that they would be guided simply by the merits of the case as they should be presented to them in the course of the debate.

Mr. M. H. Starling, in seconding the amendment, suggested a slight aleration in the concluding part of it, namely, that the words "previously to" be substituted for "along with and in the same year as" the said examination for the degree of Masters of Arts. Pointing to the results of Kabrajee's examination in chemistry, Mr. Starling said he got only 11 marks out of a required total of 300, which did not come up to even 4 per cent. This was certainly not a case for a special grace.

The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate General, in a vigorous speech, opposed the original proposition. Although Kabrajee might not be wanting in intellectual capacity, still it must be admitted that he had not received a collegiate training and the benefits of a collegiate life which, in Mr. Latham's opinion, should be the best indication of fitness for a University degree. If the substantive proposition was carried, the effect of it, Mr. Latham affirmed, would be disastrous to the prestige and future prospects of the University.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, was in favour of the amendment. He would have voted for the total [illegible]tion of the original proposition. He was not rej[illegible]gly for the amendment, but it came nearer his stro[illegible], and he would vote for it. He felt sure the view[illegible] would not by their vote sanction any course Sena[illegible] would be derogatory to the position of the [illegible]ersity.

[illegible] Perozshah Mehta, in reference to the remark [illegible] Fox that an active canvassing had been go[illegible], said he must inform the Senate that the [illegible]sion that had taken place would not have discu[illegible]ed but for the fact that Jehangir was Mr. K[illegible]brojee's son.

N. K[illegible] Jamsetjee P. Kapadia spoke against the [illegible]nal proposition. He said it would be quite a [illegible] to pass a special grace upon a boy like the [illegible] and that the effect of it would be to [illegible] prestige of the University.

[illegible] Bhownuggree said he had received [illegible] reports from Messrs. Wren and [illegible]h regard to the progress of Kabrajee [illegible]dies ; and he therefore hoped that, [illegible] he did not pass the examination, the [illegible]ld think that he (Kabrajee) had received [illegible]ount of intellectual training.

[illegible]ghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., spoke in [illegible]endment.

[illegible]ment being put to the vote, there [illegible] and 41 against it ; and it was de-[illegible]

[illegible]n the motion of Mr. Latham, [illegible] Jardine, the meeting adjourned

TELEGRAMS.

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in forming a Cabinet independently of Lord Hartington and Lord Derby. There is much speculation as to the future, in regard to which no announcement has yet been made.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

FORECAST OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Mr. Gladstone, who is now at Osborne, has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry.

Parliament met yesterday, and again adjourned until Thursday, pending the formation of a new Ministry.

Lord Granville has been summoned to Osborne.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the following will form the new Ministry :—

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State, Home Department.

Sir Farrer Herschell, Lord High Chancellor.

Lord Hampden, Lord Privy Seal.

The Right Hon. A. Childers, Secretary of State for War.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The paragraph adds that Earl Spencer will probably be appointed Secretary of State for India; Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Granville, President of the Privy Council.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN SUDA BAY.

Admiral Lord Hay will take the command of all the squadrons now assembling in Suda Bay.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1.

The monthly purchase of silver provided for in the Bill just introduced into the Senate is to be made by means of certificates receivable in payment of Customs duties and taxes.

The Senate has taken no action regarding the former proposal of the Coinage Committee.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

The Mandalay refugees contemplate petitioning the Viceroy asking that King Theebaw be compelled to restore to them their relatives' jewellery confiscated in 1879, after the massacres, and which he has been allowed to take with him to Madras. Many of these refugees are in great poverty and distress. It is suggested that those Burmans who put themselves forward as representing all their countrymen might assist them in representing their just grievances to the Viceroy.

The continuous rain which fell yesterday has done some damage to the decorations. It is feared that if it last the reaped paddy crop may also suffer

Two squadrons of Madras Cavalry arrived here and will be despatched to Upper Burma after the arrival of the Viceroy.

In the Salween district, where the police behaved well in repulsing dacoits, the proportion of Burmans in the ranks was one in fifteen. In the Shoaygyeen district, where failure has been most conspicuous and instances of desertion and cowardice constant, half of the constables and nearly all the officers were Burmese.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The Calcutta Port Trust loan of twelve lakhs was taken up yesterday, many offers being rejected. This makes a total of twenty one lakhs. The balance of nine lakhs will not be required till next year.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS AT CALCUTTA.

The troops in garrison and the volunteers were inspected yesterday morning on the maiden by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

The Indian Government Steamer Clive proceeded to Diamond Harbour to-day to await His Excellency the Viceroy, who will embark there at ten to-morrow morning. The Viceroy's party will comprise Lady Dufferin, Miss Moore, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Major Cooper, Viscount Clandeboy, Dr. Findlay, His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Colonel Pole Carew, Major Nevill Chamberlain, Mr. J. J. Turner, A. D. C., Mr. H. M. Durand, Foreign Secretary, and Captain Hext, R. N., Director of Indian Marine. It will be high water at Rangoon at 6 p.m. on Saturday, and Captain Powell will have no difficulty in taking the Clive up the river and landing the viceregal party at Rangoon by 4 p.m. on that day.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Captain Morrison, flying the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Richard, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian station, will leave her moorings to-morrow morning and proceed direct to Rangoon. The Admiral will arrive in time to take part in the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, and will, on reaching Rangoon, transfer his flag to H. M. S. Bachante.

SUSPENSION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

Mr. W. A. Symonds, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, has been suspended until further orders for submitting, through the head of his department, in obedience to the order of Government, a communication, the tone of which is happily unprecedented. Mr. Symonds was suddenly transferred about four months ago from charge of the Madras penitentiary to Salem, but the reason for this manifestation of the displeasure of Government has not transpired.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 30th ult.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisir-i-Hind, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, arrived here on the morning of the 31st ult.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbelia, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollers	4⅛	

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼	
4½ „ „	75¾	
3 „ Consols for account	100⅛	
3½ „ Sterling loan	100⅜	
4½ „ French Rentes	109¾	ex-d.
Bar Silver	46⅝	

Arrivals.—Compton-Amphitrite.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit in which serious charges of fraud and embezzlement had been made by Daniel David and others against Samuel Elijah and three other members of the Beni-Israel community in their capacity as managers of a synagogue in Shamji Hassajee-street. Samuel Elijah has been the Gobai or treasurer of the synagogue funds ever since the year 1845, and the plaintiffs charged him with having systematically misappropriated the money belonging to the community and fraudulently debited the sums as having been expended on the synagogue. Among other charges against the Gobai was that he had executed a fraudulent mortgage, which was not at all required in the interests of the synagogue. The defendant categorically denied all these charges, and produced documentary evidence, which was held by his lordship to be of a very explicit and satisfactory nature, to prove that he had acted throughout under instructions from the Jumat, that all his proceedings had been well known to the community and had earned the approbation of their representatives. He also showed from his accounts, extending over a period of forty years, that they had, from time to time, been examined, adjusted and approved on behalf of the community. His Lordship held that the evidence given by the plaintiffs was of the vaguest kind, and that they had entirely failed in substantiating the charges which had been recklessly made by them against the defendant. So far as these charges were concerned, the suit was dismissed with costs.

AT THE Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday, Dhakoo Vittoo, driver of a hack victoria, was convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Abai, woman, by means of a corrosive liquid which he threw across her face. She had been in his keeping for some ten years, but having separated from him, he tried to persuade her to go and live under his protection again, which she declined to do. About midnight on the 14th December last, he went to the place where she was sleeping, struck a match and then threw a corrosive liquid across her face, which, after a month's treatment at the hospital, had left a long scar all over her face, very much disfiguring it permanently. Mr. Justice Bayley, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty of a most brutal assault upon an unfortunate woman. The law considered such offences to be of so heinous a character that the maximum punishment for them was transportation for life. The assaulting of women, his Lordship remarked, among the lower classes of people in this country, either by nose-cutting or in some other manner, was of too common occurrence; and as a warning to others, the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

COL. RIVETT-CARNAC goes home to-day in the Jumna, after having been Military Secretary to Sir Richard Temple and General Hardinge.

HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCISCO JOAQUIM FERREIRA DO AMARAL, the new Governor-General of Goa, is expected to arrive in India in the course of the current month.

THE new postal regulations for Portuguese India have been approved by the Lisbon Government.

BY a contract made between the Lisbon Minister and Mr. John Breymner a monthly line of steamers to run between Portugal and Goa has been established.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT, of the Calcutta High Court, has been granted furlough for eight and a half months from the 20th of May next.

The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep resumed his seat on January 22.

The Foreign Officers attended Calcutta races on Saturday, afterwards dining at Government House, where they were the guests of the Viceroy.

ONE result of the Camp of Exercise is that the Commander-in-Chief will institute measures having for their object the increase of the number of British officers with native regiments. "The manœuvres," remarks an up country paper, "have made it only too apparent that the existing complement is quite inadequate. What the changes exactly will be we cannot yet say, as the subject has not been fully considered; but twelve officers at least will be the infantry establishment in war time. It is likely that only four of these will be mounted, each of the eight companies having a European leader on foot."

BETTER accounts are given of the Madras troops in the later than in the earlier stages of the operations in Upper Burma. They are getting used to the more serious duties of their profession, and are gaining confidence as they go on. "The truth seems to be," remarks one paper, "that, hereafter, it will be fairer to the Madras troops to employ them oftener in the field or not at all."

THE Indian Copyright Bill is hung up for the present. Lord Randolph Churchill it appears some time ago wrote, as Secretary of State, saying that the English Government were preparing a similar Bill for introduction into Parliament, and under the circumstances he would prefer that the Indian authorities should hold their hand for a while. It is doubtful if the English Bill will come to much, particularly since this change of Ministry and consequent overthrow of the Legislative programme; and it is annoying therefore for the Indian Government to have to wait, when they had been plainly told they might go on with this piece of legislation.

MR. FERRARS, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Andamans, has incurred the wrath of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. He has sent in a report which the Superintendent of the Settlement calls "far from lucid," and which the Government of India denounces in far stronger language. It is unmethodical and confused; it is extremely meagre in every respect; and some of it is utterly unintelligible: lastly, "the Governor General in Council regrets to have to express his dissatisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Ferrars has hitherto done his work at the Andamans; unless he shows greater care and promptitude in submission of reports, and greater efficiency generally, it will be necessary to consider whether he can be allowed to retain his present rank in the service."

BY the "permanent incorporation" of Upper Burma with the British Empire, the orders which the King of the Peacock throne used to bestow have become things of the past and their insignia have lost their meaning. The Prince of Wales can no longer wear the sixteen strings of the Tsalway, the highest Order of all, which he was graciously pleased to accept from the old King Mindon Ming. Mr. Gladstone is also a member of the Order. The letter in which, on April 1871, the then Prime Minister of England acknowledged the compliment paid to him was discovered in Mandalay palace some weeks ago. It runs as follows:—

"His Majesty the King of Burma, etc., etc., etc. The undersigned received with much gratification the intimation conveyed to him by Your Majesty's Officers now on a visit to England, of Your Royal Will and Pleasure, to confer upon him, as the Chief Minister of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the honourable Order of the Tsalway; and he has now the honour to inform Your Majesty that the Queen has been graciously pleased to allow him to accept the decoration, and that he will value it greatly as a proof of Your Majesty's esteem. It will always be a source of extreme pleasure to the undersigned to be informed of the prosperity of your Majesty's dominions, and to receive continued assurances of the friendly relations now so happily established between the Burmese Empire and the Empire of Great Britain.—(Signed) W. E. Gladstone."

Two additional Committees have been appointed for the purchase of remounts for the Bengal and Punjab cavalry. They will work through the horse-breeding districts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, respectively. The North-West Committee assembles at Etawah, and works northwards towards Meerut and Hurdwar; the Punjab Committee starts from Rawal Pindi, and travels in a south-westerly direction, ending up at Multan. They are ordered to avoid all large centres or towns where fairs have been or are to be held, and will confine themselves to the rural districts. The Committee for the Punjab will be composed of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Atkins, 15th Bengal Cavalry, President; and Captains H. N. Webb, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and R. F. Trotter, 17th Bengal Cavalry, members. The North-Western Provinces Committee is composed of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. N. Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, President; and Captains E. W. Chalmers, 7th Bengal Cavalry, and H. C. Lamb, 4th Bengal Cavalry, members. The 5th Bengal Cavalry detail a saloutree to accompany the Punjab Committee, and the 9th Bengal Cavalry will furnish one for the other. The Committees start from Rawal Pindi and Etawah, respectively, on the 15th February.

Roman Urdu seems to be gradually forcing itself to the front. A curious illustration has come to the notice of an up-country paper. On the Harnai Railway, contractors and others, disgusted at the way in which munshis, unless duly bribed, purposely misread their petitions, have in some instances taken to writing their grievances in Roman Urdu, and giving their letters themselves into their officers' hands.

SHIP CAPTAINS will be interested to know that the lighthouse on Java's Fourth Point, which was destroyed by the Krakatau eruption in August 1883 has been replaced. The new lighthouse, which is placed about 60 yards more inward than the former one, is 165 feet high, so that the focus of the light is elevated 182 feet above the level of the sea

THE *Pioneer* understands that the body about to be appointed to consider possible economies in Indian expenditure will be a Finance Committee, not a Finance Commission as at first announced. The distinction in terms is worthy of note. A Commission is always a ponderous body, slow and uncertain in its action; whereas a small carefully chosen Committee of experts, examining most thoroughly into the ways and means of Government, can put forward suggestions and advise economies quickly and succinctly, without having its deliberations weighted by masses of extraneous evidence. As the head of such Committee the *Pioneer* knows no man more capable among our distinguished officers than Mr. Charles Elliott, now on his way back from England to India. Mr. Westland's name also occurs at once as that of an expert, while if Mr. Robert Steel's services could be secured a guarantee would be given of the extra-official interest being thoroughly looked after. The Committee will, it is stated, assemble at Simla when the head-quarters of Government move there, and its deliberations are likely to extend over the hot weather, thus enabling the Government to frame their next year's budget by the light of the recommendations made. It is suggested that to strengthen the hands of the Committee the services of some great financier from England might be secured, who would take an independent view of the whole of the circumstances connected with Indian finance.

THE honorary freedom of the Grocers' Company was recently presented to Lieut.-Genl. Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., "in recognition of his distinguished services in Persia, and also during the Indian mutiny, and more recently in Egypt, where he commanded the Indian contingent." The General subsequently dined with the Court of Assistants. Owing to his very short stay in England, the ceremony could not take place, as usual, in the Livery Hall, where honorary members on admission are usually introduced to the Livery. The Master (Mr. Joseph C. Dimsdale) presided, and among those present were Alderman Sir R. Hanson, General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., Surgeon-General Cornish, Sir H. Rae Reid, Bart., Colonel Stephson, C.B., Major-General Sim, Colonel Howard, Mr H. Kimber, M.P., Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., Colonel Lumsden, Lieut.-Col. Murray, Captain H. Barron, and a large muster of the court. The Master, in proposing the toast of "General Macpherson" referred to his many achievements as a soldier, and assured him that the company were gratified to welcome him as one of their body. He then handed the General his certificate of freedom in an elegant gold casket. The General, in rising to respond, was received with applause. He thanked the company for the honour they had conferred upon him, and stated that he should look upon the handsome casket and its contents as a heirloom, to be handed down to his son.

THE possibility of an alliance between Servia and Greece is mooted from several quarters. That would imply the invasion of old Servia by King Milan's troops, combined with simultaneous action on the part of Greece. Telegrams from Belgrade state that negotiations between the Servian and Greek Governments in view of an alliance have positively begun. It is difficult to test such news in Vienna; but it is a fact that when the King of Greece and king Milan met in Vienna last September a good deal was said about eventual cooperation between their Hellenic and Servian Majesties, that Greece and Servia would take the field together at an early date. Some great people here were much startled at what was said to them on the subject by the two crowned heads concerned. King Milan appeared quite confident of assistance from Greece whenever he should choose to open hostilities against the Turks. Subsequently he altered his plans and attacked Bulgaria; but it may very well be that he now thinks of resuming his original plan, and, under given circumstances, of trying conclusions with the Turk. This gives considerable interest to the following passage of a statement made by Gadban Pasha to the correspondent of the *Novoya Vremya*:—

There is limit to all forbearance, and a single drop suffices to make a glass of water overflow. We have given proofs of the utmost patience, although we had 20,000 men within half-an-hour's march of the Eastern Roumelian frontier, and 1 0,000 at Adrianople. When I add that we had another 100,000 in position against Servia and at Janina against Greece, I have said enough. If these gentlemen push us to an extremity, they will have but themselves to blame for the consequences. I hope, on humane grounds, that their troops will not measure their strength with the Turkish soldiers, who are well armed and equipped, and will not allow themselves to be beaten by the former vassals of their Sovereign.

AN addition of $4,800 has been made to the salary of the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

A TERRIBLE disaster is reported from Aix-la-Chapelle. A spinning-mill was burned down there, fifteen persons perishing in the flames.

A DUEL with swords was fought on December 21 at Nice between M. Pollary, a correspondent of the staff of the *Gil Blas*, and M. de Moudéon. The latter was wounded in two places, but not seriously.

A DUEL has been fought with swords between Signor Luzzatto, editor of the *Tribune*, and Signor De Paz, an Italian correspondent at Massowa, in consequence of differences between them which had been ventilated in their respective newspapers regarding the Italian operations in the Red Sea. After four assaults, during which slight wounds were given, the requirements of honour were considered satisfied, and the combatants cordially shook hands.

HERE is an example of the manner in which far Eastern nations are arming. Japan has at present two swift cruisers nearly finished at Newcastle, one of which recently showed a speed of nineteen knots an hour; but it has also ordered thirty-eight torpedo-boats of various descriptions to be constructed with all possible speed. Ten of these are nearly ready, and the whole number will be sent out in pieces by the two vessels above mentioned. They will be put together at one or other of the Japanese dockyards.

THE Prussian Diet was opened on January 14 by the Emperor in person. The Speech from the Throne commenced by expressing his Majesty's gratitude for all the assurances of the love and fidelity of his people received on the occasion of his recent jubilee. The Speech then proceeds as follows:—I have derived equal satisfaction from the many expressions of benevolent sympathy which reached me from countries beyond the borders of the Fatherland. These assurances correspond with the friendly relations existing between the empire and all foreign Governments, and support my full belief in the sure continuance of peace. The Emperor then charges the President of the Prussian Ministry to communicate statements to the House regarding the financial situation, and also his proposals in regard to necessary legislation.

THE Hungarian or Croatian port of Fiume, on the Adriatic, has just been the scene of a serious military disturbance. Four Croatian students gained admittance to the barracks at that place, and spread the report amongst the Croatian regiment there quartered that a revolution had broken out in Croatia, and that a number of regiments had sided with the revolutionaries. They concluded by urging the soldiers to join in the revolt, and "to kill the Magyars." Yielding to their persuasion, a number of the troops, seizing their rifles, declared themselves ready to join the revolutionary party. A cadet of the regiment, noticing the disturbance, came up to the men and ordered them to lay down their arms, which they refused to do. They likewise disobeyed the commands of a lieutenant to the same effect. In the meantime the alarm was given, and a loyal company appeared and disarmed the mutineers. The four young conspirators who instigated the mutiny have since been arrested in Fiume.

DISSENSIONS IN THE BENI-ISRAELITE COMMUNITY.

THE Hon. Sir William Wedderburn gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit of Daniel David and others *vs.* Samuel Elijah and others. The plaintiffs, as representatives of the Beni-Israelite community in Bombay, charged the first defendant, who holds the office of Gabai, or treasurer, of a synagogue in Shamjee Hassajee-street with fraud and misappropriation of the synagogue funds, and prayed for his removal from the office of treasurer. Charges of fraud and misappropriation were also made against three of the other defendants, who acted as managers of the synagogue. The suit was called on to-day for judgment.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, began by reciting the circumstances of the case. He said the plaint set forth that about the year 1796 one Samuel Ezekiel, a Beni-Israelite, inhabitant of Bombay, built a synagogue in Shamjee Hassajee-street at his own cost, and dedicated it for the use of the community, reserving to himself and his male descendants the right of management. The members of the community gave donations and fees for the maintenance of the synagogue, and Samuel Ezekiel and other members of the community gave certain pieces of land for the use of the synagogue. It was further stated in the plaint that seven warehouses had been erected upon this land out of the synagogue funds, and that the fees and rents were received by the "Gabai" of the synagogue. On taking charge of the appointment of "Gabai," the first defendant had received from his predecessor in office a cash balance of Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000 together with the synagogue books and accounts. Now plaintiffs charged the "Gabai" and three other managers of the synagogue, namely, Haskel Abraham, Aaron Abraham, and Solomon Abraham, with having, from time to time, appropriated to their own use large sums of money belonging to the synagogue, debiting in the books sums as having been expended on the synagogue, when they had not been so expended. Plaintiffs also alleged that on the 22nd December, 1862, the "Gabai" and Haskel Abraham had borrowed from Aaron Abraham, on behalf of the synagogue, Rs. 11,000 to purchase a piece of ground in Don Tar-street to build a jamatkhana, but that instead of a jamatkhana a large house was built there from synagogue funds, and Haskel Abraham lived in a portion of it free of rent, and took the rents and profits of the remainder. The "Gabai" alleged that he and Haskel Abraham had, on behalf of the synagogue, borrowed from Aaron Abraham Rs. 24,611-14 on the 20th October, 1865, Rs. 2,000 on 25th October, 1865, and Rs. 1,000 on 27th October, 1865; but the plaintiffs stated that these loans were fraudulent and fictitious, no money having been actually borrowed, and the funds of the synagogue having been ample for the purchase of the building. By a Mahratta document, dated 21st November, 1866, the first defendant and Haskel Abraham purported to mortgage to Aaron Abraham seven warehouses and the house in Don Tar-street for Rs. 39,520-15. The plaintiffs stated that there was no necessity for borrowing any of these sums, and that the mortgage being fraudulent and fictitious, it should be declared null and void as against the members of the synagogue. Another charge against the "Gabai" was that, by locking the doors for some time past, he had wrongfully prevented the plaintiffs' section of the community from entering the synagogue. In his written statement Samuel Elijah denied each and all of the charges made against him, stating that ever since he had been appointed "Gabai" in 1845, he had performed his duties well and honestly and to the entire satisfaction of the community. He produced his synagogue accounts, and relied upon them as showing truly all moneys received and disbursed by him. These accounts had been, from time to time, formally examined, adjusted, and approved by the community. He said that the land had been purchased and the building erected under the directions of the community and the sums had been properly borrowed with the full knowledge and consent of the community. Some of the other defendants were persons interested in the mortgage, who had filed statements justifying their own conduct, but of the thirty-four issues raised in the case, some related to the plaintiffs' right to bring this suit. On this point the plaintiffs relied upon the decision in *Thakersey Dewraj* and *Hurbham Nursey*, where it was held that any person interested in the proper observance of a religious endowment may sue in his own name to have the trust properly administered. In the present case it seemed clear that the central, if not the sole, purpose of the fund was a religious one, and, therefore, any worshipper of the Beni-Israelite community was entitled to bring a suit complaining of a breach of trust with reference to the funds belonging to such place of worship. *A fortiori* the plaintiffs were entitled to sue in the present case when they complained that they were being forcibly excluded from the synagogue, and alleged direct fraud and embezzlement on the part of the treasurer so gross as practically to dissipate the fund altogether. One might, however, readily suppose cases in which the court might not be satisfied, under section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, that the plaintiffs were the proper persons to sue on behalf of the parties interested. In such a case it would be a convenient course to refer them to section 539 of the Code, which would oblige them to satisfy the Advocate-General that they were proper persons to move in the matter. Thus, in the present case one of the prayers of the plaint was that the balance of the synagogue funds recoverable from the "Gabai" on account of his alleged frauds and malversation should be handed over to them. As regards this prayer, the plaintiffs would have had no reason to complain, if the court had required them to satisfy the Advocate-General that such a course was expedient in the interest of all concerned, and the wishes of the majority of the community would have had an important bearing on this point. But the plaintiff had, under section 30, obtained the permission of the court to sue on behalf of all parties interested. For these reasons his Lordship decided the issues relating to the plaintiffs' right to bring the suit, and demanded an account in their favour. Coming to the plaintiffs' charges of fraud and misconduct, his Lordship said the allegations covered a period of nearly forty years. The accounts had been adjusted and examined from time to time by members of the community and found to be correct. As to the mortgage, the plea of the first defendant was that it was executed in good faith for the benefit of the community, and that the whole transaction was carried out with their full knowledge and approval. To show that this debt was well-known to the community and accepted by them, the defendant had referred to a power of attorney executed to him and Haskel on the 17th November, 1870, by the Panch Jamat. On the 18th January, 1873, the defendant issued a hand-bill calling upon all the community to attend a meeting of the jamat in order to take his accounts. The meeting appeared to have been held, and examiners were appointed, who had made a report stating that the accounts were correct. This audit was accepted by the jamat. It appeared that in answer to the plaintiffs' challenge the "Gabai" had produced his accounts for the long term of forty years, which showed periodical formal adjustments purporting to have been accepted by the community interested. Now the ordinary rule of law was that an account stated might be set up by way of plea as a bar to relief, unless it was shown that there had been some mistake, omission, accident, fraud or undue advantage by which the account stated was vitiated and the balance incorrectly fixed. In such a case a court would allow it to be re-opened and re-examined. But the defence of the "Gabai" that he had acted throughout under the instructions of the jamat, and that his proceedings had been well-known to the community, and had been subsequently formally approved by them, was supported by documentary evidence which on the face of it, was of a very explicit and satisfactory kind. As against this, the plaintiffs did not allege the falsification of any particular document or account, and they practically admitted that the various adjustments had been effected as they purported to have been. But they alleged that these audits and examinations were a mere sham, and that they were carried out by a small clique who were partisans of the "Gabai" and under his influence. They further stated that for a long time the community in general was kept in ignorance of the "Gabai's" wrongful proceedings, and that afterwards they were prevented by intimidation from obtaining explanation and redress. Now it would require very strong evidence to make the court believe that such a system of fraud, concealment, and intimidation was successfully carried on during so long a period of years. It was highly improbable that such a deception could be repeated in a community like the Beni-Israel, where the people were evidently intelligent and tenacious of their rights. There had been repeated schisms and disputes among them on minor points, breaking up the party into various sub-divisions; and it seemed evident that if there had been such gross malpractices as those alleged they would have become the subject of mutual recriminations. Furthermore, the evidence of the plaintiffs was of the vaguest kind.

As regards the mortgage debt, his Lordship saw no reason to believe that the mortgage was without consideration, that the debt was improperly contracted, and that the transaction was concealed from the community. Finally, as regards the alleged forcible exclusion of the plaintiffs from the synagogue, his Lordship thought the evidence was defective, and looking to the reckless statements made by them on other points, he was not inclined to believe them as regards their present allegation. For these reasons, his Lordship was of opinion that none of the charges of fraud and misconduct had been proved against the "Gabai." The prayers of the plaint against the first defendant were dismissed with costs. It was directed that an account might be taken of moneys by Haskal Abraham, and that defendants three and four as his representatives might be decreed to pay the amount found due. One of the issues raised in the case was that if the court held the mortgage valid, it might be declared that the members of the synagogue were entitled to redeem the same, and that an account might be taken of the amount due on the mortgage. As to this the defendants had expressed their willingness that the debt should be redeemed. An account might, therefore, be taken of the amount due upon the mortgage, and on payment of the same it was directed that the property should be conveyed to the community.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride, of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists—Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH IV.

	300	500	800	Total.	Fired on
Lc.-Corpl. W. C. Mackinnon.	27	32	15	74	1-2-86.

The following are the scores made in Match V., National Rifle Association, Silver Medal.

	200	500	600	Total.
Vol. W. Watkins	28	31	28	87
Vol. J. A. Mckinnon	28	28	28	84
Sergt. Keess	27	32	25	84
Sergt. H. Black	30	28	24	84
Vol. L. Crawley	28	31	23	82
Sergt. D. J. Sharp	29	24	28	81
Vol. W. Stephens	30	33	19	82
Vol. G. B. Stacey	29	33	19	81
Corpl. E. Thomas	28	28	24	80
Capt. R. S. Brown	29	24	27	80
Lieut. T. M. English	28	23	28	79
Vol. C. Major	26	26	24	76
Corpl. W. Tate	26	29	21	76
Corpl. C. H. Battler	26	29	20	75
Vol. C. H. Dolton	27	23	24	74
Vol. H. Kelly	28	27	17	72
Vol. R. Gilbert	25	31	16	72
Color.-Sergt Melvin.	30	29	13	72
Corpl. L. Myer	28	26	17	71
Sergt. McCloughin	22	29	19	70
Vol. Gordon	27	24	18	69
Lc.-Corpl. T. Thomas	30	20	18	68
Lc.-Corpl. Devlin	25	31	10	66
Vol. J. H. Hurst	17	24	19	60

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'s Troopship Jumna, Captain FitzGeorge, sails to-day for England with 53 officers, 15 ladies, 14 children, 281 men, 21 women, and 56 children. The following is the list of officers and their families:—Col and Mrs E S Rivett-Carnac; Bde-Surg and Mrs B C Kerr, Bl M S; Lt-Col J G R Macneill, Ms Staff; Surg-Maj and Mrs W Robertson, Ms S; Maj and Mrs H W Apperley and infant, Bl, 9th Lanc; Vety-Surg and Mrs J Macartney and maid; Surg W Coats, Bl M Dept; Capt and Mrs A W Jamieson; Surg and Mrs D Wardrop, Bl M S; Surgs H G Christian, J M Jones, F M Baker, and P M Carleton, Bl M S; Surg R W and Mrs Barnes, one infant and maid; Surg J O G Sandiford, Bl M S; Capt E Lewes, Bl S C; Capt and Mrs A Pennington and 2 children; Capt and Mrs R G Payne and one child, Ms, Somersetsh; Capt W S Burrell, Bl, Rl W Surv; Capt J C Allen, Ms, Somersetsh; Lt and Mrs F W Jones, By, N Lanc; Lt Napier, Ms, Somersetsh; Lts J M Burt, and E W Blunt, Bl, R A; Lt and Mrs J Eardly Wilmt, Bl S C; Lt V Richards, Bl, Devon; Lt F G G Griffin, Bl, Lanc; Lt D S Stewart, Bl, Northum Fus; Lt, H L Rokeky, Ms, 1st Rifle Bde; Lt Y S Cooper, Ms, R A; Lt F J Delsex, Bl, West Regt; Lt W F Walter, Bl, Seaf Regt; Lt P F E Linester, Bl, S York; wife of Maj S N Roberts, Bl, Liverpool Regt; wife of Capt Whittingdale, Northum Fus; Wife of Qr-Mr G Rance, Bl, Rl W Regt; two sons of the Hon Lt J A Ezekiel, Com Dept.

MR. WORDSWORTH ON HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

MR. WORDSWORTH has addressed a long letter to Mr. Malabari on the subject of Hindoo Social Reform. He writes:—

Since the interesting conversation which I had with you in the Christmas holidays I have read the correspondence you kindly placed in my hands, and have been considering whether it was in my power, as you seemed to think it was, to give you any assistance in your crusade, as people call it, against the Hindu customs of Infant Marriage and Compulsory Widowhood. But the more I considered the matter, the more doubtful it appeared to me, whether I should be wise to attempt it, or whether I or any person outside the circle of Hindu Belief and Usage was qualified to interfere in these delicate controversies. Perhaps you may think that this sentence is designed to convey an oblique censure on yourself for your vehement advocacy of Hindoo Social Reform. But I have no desire to insinuate that you have done no good in following your own line, or that you have stepped beyond your proper province. And even if I thought so, I should still hesitate to condemn you on that score, because I know that you have acted in this matter like one inspired, and that some of the greatest results in this world have been achieved not by calculation, but inspiration.

As an Asiatic and a native of India, you stand much nearer to the Hindus than I do. Your people have adopted some of their habits, and incorporated some elements of Hindu religion, ritual, and philosophy with their own. Naturally, therefore, you understand Hindus much better than I do, and will make fewer mistakes than I should do if I had the courage to admonish them on their social and religious shortcomings. You will perhaps tell me, that the opinion of an Englishman has more weight with one section, at least, of Hindu Society, than the opinion of a Parsi, and that it is my duty to use any influence I may possess in promoting directly and ostensibly those reforms which you, and men like you, have at heart. You will also, perhaps, say that my rather exclusive interest in intellectual emancipation and political progress is a mistake, that the first is hardly desirable, and the second unattainable, without a previous reform in religion, in morals, and family life. Now, as I value reforms of this character not less, I hope, than you do, I am going to tell you briefly why I do not share that opinion, and what my personal judgment of certain Hindoo customs is, and why I think that a further development, on its present lines, of your crusade against those customs must, as things now are, retard rather than promote reform. It will tend to clearness of thought if I take the two latter points first.

For the purpose I have in view, it is unnecessary that I should touch on any other topics than the two which you have been handling so vigorously. Let me say then, that I consider Infant Marriage an irrational practice, and one which must seriously hamper any society that adopts it. I believe that this opinion is held by all Hindus who have learned to exercise their reason freely, and that even among the followers of the old learning, there are some who hold it. I listened with keen interest, the other day to Mr. Raghonath Row's lecture on this subject, and to Mr. Ranade's impressive appeal to his countrymen to accept the platform proposed by the lecturer. It seemed to me that the audience were, on the whole, agreed that Infant and Early Marriages were undesirable, but that their agreement went no further. The condition of the unhappy class, the Child-widows of India, though less pitiable than that of infants married without their own choice or will to aged sensualists, is one which must command universal sympathy, and which no priestly casuistry can excuse or palliate. In a pamphlet by Mr. Raghonath Row, which I have been re-reading lately, there is a passage which portrays in sombre colours the hard lot of these innocent victims, and analyses the theological or metaphysical assumptions on which it is grounded. I have no more reason for questioning the substantial truth of Mr. Raghonath Row's representations than I have for questioning the truth of Manzoni's moving picture in the *Betrothed* of the fate of Italian noble maidens whom aristocratic pride condemned to a cloistered life before they were old enough to make a choice. But I must frankly say that, perverse and cruel as such practices are, I do not believe that their moral and social consequences have been or are, so disastrous as eager reformers would wish us to believe. I do not believe that Italian Nuns, whose vocation was determined by their parents' choice, were necessarily either miserable or vicious, or that the same can be said of the great majority of Hindu widows. Human nature is marvellously plastic, and a state of life, which many women deliberately adopt, and which extrinsic circumstances impose on a multitude of others in all civilized lands, cannot be without compensating consolations. In those cases where it is sweetened by domestic affection, sustained by religious devotion, or fortified by intellectual passion, I have no doubt, that the lives of those who, from choice or necessity, adopt it, are neither unprofitable nor unhappy. I share, of course, your own judgment of that masculine egotism which has imposed on one half of the human race in India a law of sacrifice from which the other half is relieved. But the feminine world of India is, I suppose, hardly conscious of this inequality, and finds a consolation in self-sacrifice which we can hardly estimate. In India, where for ages the thoughts and habits of men have been controlled and dominated by religious ideas, it is easy to understand how the sacramental or mystical conception of marriage as binding tie for time and eternity, and the inferences which have been drawn from that conception, should have taken such deep root and possess such enduring vitality. In the primitive Christian society in which this temporal life was also darkened by the overpowering vision of the hereafter, the sacramental conception of marriage was among its earliest developments, and second marriages, as you know, were tolerated, and barely tolerated, as concessions to human weakness. On this subject even S. Paul, in whom practical judgment went hand in hand with mysticism, uses language which strikes harshly on modern ears. If European society had ever been as completely moulded by theological beliefs and priestly rules as Hindu society has been I am persuaded that re-marriage, or at least the re-marriage of women, would have also been prohibited in Europe. If this had been done, European society would certainly have suffered, but not perhaps so much in the direction which you would be inclined to suppose. How far Indian society has suffered, and how far it has gained, if you will concede that it has gained anything, from its peculiar marriage customs; is a problem which no one is in a position to solve. I believe that those customs are inconsistent with the new life into which India is daily being impelled, and that the new ideals of that life no less than its material circumstances and conditions must tell inevitably against them. For these reasons I have never quite shared the impatience which you and other Social Reformers sometimes exhibit, and personally I have also always felt indisposed to join in any open attack on practices or beliefs of whose actual operation and effect I knew so little, and which are so intimately associated with the deepest interests and feelings of the Hindus. Many Hindus who are not indifferent to social reform, have assured me, that direct attacks, by outsiders, on their customs or beliefs, commonly do more harm than good. If they contain, as they usually do exaggerations, they excite indignation and indignation blinds men to the real magnitude of evils, which in their cooler moments they admit. But beyond this, I am certain that no rhetoric however pathetic or eloquent, will produce the smallest effect on the solid structure of Hindu habit, and that reason, whether starting from facts or first principles, can only slightly, and for the most part indirectly, effect it. Hindu Belief and Usage are no more the products of conscious reflection than Christian Theology or our own English religious habits and are as invulnerable as these are to criticism or irony. Religion and Habit were not created and cannot be destroyed by logic.

You are too well acquainted, I am sure, with the grounds on which these convictions rest to call for further explanations, and clearly this is not the place or time where I can give them. But let me say at once, before I pass on, that I have no thought of putting an absolute veto on efforts like those which you have recently been making. Rationalistic criticisms, whether founded on a re-examination of ancient texts, or on moral presumptions, or on social statistics, is not wholly thrown away, because its direct effects are, in most cases, impalpable. It is a part, at least, of the work of the Time-Spirit, and no part of that work is lost. Everywhere it constitutes a specific element in that aggregate of causes which shapes the character of notions and guides them, as some think, with the stringency of a fore-ordaining fate. Your own work, inspired by pity and passion, has drawn to itself the eyes of men. It must have quickened the sympathies and startled the intelligence of some of your readers, and it has certainly forced many opponents to re-consider their position, and take up new ground. I think, however, that the time has come, when you would act most wisely in suspending, at least *for the present*, that apostolate of criticism and rebuke which you have assumed. You must see, I think, that the work should now be transferred to the hands of those who are most directly interested in it, to be carried on by the methods which their experience suggests. Sir W. Wedderburn has given reasons in his letter to you why that work cannot be carried on in the way which you and I once thought practicable, by a representative Committee drawn from different castes, and on reflection, I am convinced, that he is right. It seems at least certain that no one is prepared to join such a Committee, or thinks that it would accomplish anything practical. I agree also with Sir W. Wedderburn that the interesting materials you have collected should be translated into the principal Indian dialects and widely circulated throughout India.

(*To be continued.*)

RUSSIA AND COREA.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK writes to the *Times*:—I see by a paragraph that the Japanese Government is said to be alarmed by rumours of designs of Russia to occupy the Tsusima Islands between Japan and Corea. That some cause for alarm may exist is only too probable, I think, remembering what took place while I was Minister in Japan, some 25 years ago, in reference to a well developed design on this part of the Japanese dominions. For one trait of the Russian character and policy, most truly distinctive of the nation and its autocratic government, is tenacity of purpose and continuity of policy. Something of this was our characteristic also once, but we seem to have lost it amid the shifting balance of political parties in our representative Government during the last 20 years. In Russia we see, on the contrary, that, whether Constantinople and the Bhosphorus, Central Asia and India, or China on the Amoor and Manchoria borders be the end in view, it is enough to know what has once been a serious object of desire or a coveted possession to be assured that, sooner or later, however checked or withdrawn from the field of active operations, the same object will reappear and further attempts follow to secure its attainment.

Tsusima and its unrivalled position on the eastern side of the Straits of Corea may well be an object of desire to Russia. And the bold attempt made in 1861, and soon after the Western Powers had entered into treaty relations with Japan, was a sufficient indication of the importance Russia attached to the possession of a harbour of refuge, landlocked, easily rendered inaccessible to an enemy at its entrance, with deep water far inland, and free from ice all the year round. From its position, a Sebastopol almost ready made by nature, with the additionl advantage of commanding the trade of the China Seas from the Pacific, and in close proximity to Corea and Pekin, whence hostile action could be taken, far more effective and prompt than any from the Russian possessions acquired in 1860 on the Amoor, it would indeed be worth more to Russia than all her possessions northward, from Sagalien to Siberia and the whole coast line.

The history of the episode which took place in the first attempt of the Russian commodore to secure this prize and how it was frustrated by the intervention of the British admiral, acting in concert with Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of the Tycoon in 1861, may have its application to any similar efforts should these be renewed, as no doubt they will be, if not now, at some later period, for the reasons above given—that Russia never abandons a policy once deliberately adopted. They have a proverb, I believe, to this effect, not very dissimilar to the Welsh saying that a stone should be kept and turned over once every seven years until twenty-one has been reached, and then flung at the head of your enemy. This particular missile has been kept in the Russian arsenal now more than 21 years, and the advance of Great Britain to Port Hamilton in the north may not unlikely stir up the seemingly dormant desires of Russia for the possession of a still better and more advantageous harbour than any they now possess for purposes of menace and aggression, with coal at command, in itself again of priceless value in such a position, with fleets only to be moved by steam.

The story of the struggle to dislodge the Russian corvette, the commander of which had taken possession of the anchorage and given every indication of intending it should be permanent by building hospital and other solid structures on the island, though veiled in diplomatic forms, was not the less a very serious conflict on international grounds, in which the Japanese and the British and the Russian Governments had each to take a part. But it is too long to find a place in any detail in the columns of *The Times*. In brief terms it occupied some six months from the first appearance of a Russian corvette, the Possadnick, the Tsusima on the 13th of March, 1861. Under the plea of repairs to the vessel the captain proceeded to build houses, hospital, baths, &c., on shore. This gave rise to repeated requests from the Prince of Tsusima to the Russians to leave the place, and to attempt to circumscribe the movements of ship and boats, which led to frequent collisions with the Prince's officers and people.

A report of these circumstances shortly reached Yeddo, and greatly disturbed the Tycoon's Government, and the Ministers lost no time in referring to me for counsel and assistance in dealing with so formidable a Power as Russia. While fearing to provoke a quarrel with such an enemy, they were not the less determined not to allow the Russians to establish themselves in a Japanese port not opened by treaty to foreign Powers. Finding all remonstrance made to Captain Birileff, the commander, disregarded, who declined to treat with them on the subject, and referred them to the diplomatic agent of Russia, who had no existence in Japan, while forcing against Japan laws and customs a visit on the Prince, it was resolved to send a communication to the Government at St. Petersburg through the Foreign Office in London, as the most sure and the quietest mode available for securing its safe delivery. In the meantime the Tycoon's Government addressed a representation to the Ministers of all the treaty Powers resident in Japan. This was followed by the despatch of one of Her Majesty's ships, the Ringdove, to the anchorage of the Russian corvette at Tsusima to ascertain the true state of affairs and report to the admiral. This, when received, fully confirmed the information which had previously reached Yeddo. From the Japanese officials at Tsusima Captain Craigie learnt that they did not believe in the constant plea put forward of further repairs being required, and that they did not think it necessary to build houses on shore because a ship was in want of repairs. From Captain Birileff, whom Admiral Hope had sent a letter of inquiry, the answer received was that he had the authorization of the Japanese Government to make the buildings on shore, and otherwise to be supplied with whatever he required by the Prince of Tsusima and his people. When this was repeated later at an interview with the Tycoon's Ministers at which Admiral Hope was present, the truth of these assertions was emphatically denied Finally, after some further correspondence between Admiral Hope and the Russian commodore on the station, a letter from the latter was received in answer to which the commodore, Likhatchof, puts aside (as not in his province) any international question; discredited as "absurd rumours" any alleged danger to foreigners in Japan from the proceedings of the corvette at Tsusima, which it was further unnecessary to discuss, as before Admiral Hope's letter had been received the Possadnick had been given another destination; and early in November I received the welcome intelligence from Admiral Sir James Hope that he had ascertained, by a vessel he had despatched to Tsusima from Nagasaki on the 7th of November, that the Possadnick had taken her departure some days before the arrival of the officers sent to report. Thus ended the affair, to the great satisfaction of the Japanese Government, if not to that of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, where it was denied that any intention had ever existed of making a permanent settlement at Tsusima.

I may observe, in reference to the rumours of hostile feeling excited in Japan by Captain Birileff's proceedings at Tsusima, which the Russian commodore regarded as too absurd to merit consideration, that when the British Legation was attacked on the night of the 4th of July and carried by storm by a numerous band of armed men, with the avowed intention of killing the Minister and all the other inmates of the Legation, I received reports from various quarters that it was in revenge for the outrage offered to the Prince of Tsusima in forcing him to receive the Russian captain. Probably the commodore, if he had been in the Legation at Yeddo that memorable night and had seen the result in a list of 23 killed and wounded, might have considered such popular rumours less absurd than he judged them to be from a secure distance.

In this, as in any similar case, it is the international question alone which can be made the ground of any right of interference with the action of another foreign Power. The danger to other foreigners resident in the country under treaties and by acts which constitute a violation of right common to several Powers is the justification. And such is the effect of the most favoured nation clause. In this affair of Tsusima, for instance, if Russia had been enabled to take possession of Tsusima or to effect a permanent settlement in its harbour, the British and every other treaty Power, could claim an equal right. This would not, of course, have suited the Russian policy. That required exclusive possession, and the incompatibility of this with a right in common to all the other treaty Powers was in effect the strong point of the intervention of the British representative and the admiral in the struggle forced upon the Japanese Government to maintain the inviolability of their territory. Out of evil good sometimes comes. I believe this was the first occasion that the Ministers of the Tycoon fully realized that their best security as a weak Power against the aggression of any one of the stronger treaty Powers was the common interest they all had in the faithful observance of treaties, and the right it gave them to resist any overt violation of those existing to their prejudice.

I have thought that as much is to be learnt from past experience of difficulties overcome or dangers averted, the recital of the chief incidents of this Tsusima episode, enacted 25 years ago, may not be without its use in present circumstances.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON ON THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

In an article on Home Rule you say: "We are all for Home Rule plus the Ten Commandments. But if the Irish seek Home Rule expressly to violate the Ten Commandments with impunity, then they shall not have Home Rule, let them demand it ever so loudly." I have my doubts whether it is possible to "violate the Ten Commandments with impunity," but we will not stop to argue that point. But what I want to know is how far you intend to carry this "Ten Commandment" theory? Is it applicable to all nations or only to the Irish? If the former, how shall we stand in England? The ten Commandments forbid, among other things, murder, stealing, lying and coveting our neigbour's possesion. Do we reverence the Command, "Though shalt do no murder?" Let the thousands of Zulus, Afghans, Egyptians, and Arabs whom we have slaughtered during the last few years give dumb evidence on that point. The slaughter of these unfortunate men, whose crime is that they are worse armed than we are, is duly hailed with public acclamation and with ecclesiastical thanksgiving! Stealing is equally popular. At this very moment the press gushes with rapturous delight because Lord Dufferin has succeeded in stealing the territory of the Burmese. As to lying, I need say nothing, as we are all fresh from the general election. The Irish will be very ingenious if they can contrive to violate the Ten Commandments more successfully than we do in very many of our public proceedings. The crimes for which we are responsible are, however, mainly committed against feeble foes who have no means of stating their case to the world. But the violation of the Eight Commandment, which is what you really fear will be endorsed in Ireland, will be committed against the body of Irish landlords, who, up to a recent period, have had their own way in that country. The fear is that the tenants will steal the property of the landlords. In former times the landlords have stolen the property of the tenants. In either case stealing is most deplorable, but I do not know whether, in a moral point of view, the latter is worse than the former. Honest men must hope that both may be put a stop to. Sir, I hold by the Ten Commandments, and I heartily wish that all nations and all individuals would pay them practical deference. All that I maintain at present is, that the fear that the Irish may on one point adopt a different course is not enough to justify us in refusing them the benefit of self-government. If we are to wait until we have guarantees for the observance of the Ten Commandments before we grant political rights to nations, we shall have, I fear, to wait until doomsday, or, at the very least, until the millennium is upon us.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" ON HOME RULE.

THE current number of the *Edinburgh Review* just issued, contains an article on "Popular Government," which is notable for the emphasis with which it denounces the Jacobins, as well as for its determined opposition to any scheme of Home Rule.

"What would have been the opinion of Lord Althorp, Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, and indeed of Mr. Gladstone himself, down to a recent period, on such a proposal? They would have said that such a scheme could only originate in the brain of a lunatic or a traitor. The late Sir Robert Peel is known to have declared that the repeal of the Union would reduce Great Britain to the rank of a fourth-rate Power, and Ireland to a howling wilderness. Mr. Gladstone's whole policy since 1880 has been directed to resist these very demands; he has endeavoured to disarm them by excessive conciliation; he has endeavoured to repress them by exceptional measures of legal procedure. But, singularly enough, the result of the Irish elections has not left him a single supporter. The bitterest taunt aimed at the Conservative party was the imputation of an intrigue with the Irish Nationalists; they were to be left, it was said with extreme vulgarity, 'to stew in their Parnellite juice.' It now seems that the order of things is reversed. Lord Spencer denied with indignation the existence of what was termed the Kilmainham Treaty; but the admission of the chief demand of Mr. Parnell is a surrender of a far broader character. We do not suppose that Lord Spencer is a party to it.

"We protest, in the name of the principles which the Liberal party and its leading statesmen have hitherto unalterably professed, against a measure fraught with the most disastrous consequences to both kingdoms. It would throw Ireland back two centuries; for the Irish Parliament of to-day would not be Grattan's Parliament of 1782, but King James II.'s Parliament of 1689, in which there were but six Protestants—a Parliament which repealed the Act of Settlement, and attained every Irishman loyal to the English Crown. . . . Far from solving the Irish question, as it is termed, the concession of independent legislative and administrative authority to an Irish Parliament would be the commencement of difficulties and differences far more dangerous and insoluble; for if those disputes cannot be adjusted by one sovereign power, could they be settled by rival Legislatures? There is no such thing as divided or double sovereignty. The Crown and Parliament of the United Kingdom are supreme, or they are powerless. They can accept no nominal allegiance. Nor are any promises, guarantees, or securities, as they are called, of the slightest value. How are they to bind future Legislatures? How are they to be enforced if broken? They would have exactly the same value as the convention concluded with the Boers after Majuba Hill, which recognized the Queen's suzerainty, but which was violated with impunity before the ink was dry.

"By whom is the Queen's government in Ireland to be carried on, under a system of legislative and administrative independence? Mr. Parnell boasts that he represents a majority of the people of Ireland; but does he represent its intelligence, or the commercial interest, or the landed interest, or any element in the country but its ignorance and fanaticism? It deserves remark that not one single Irish gentleman of education, property, station, and political experience has ever given in his allegiance to Mr. Parnell. The old and estimable Irish Liberal party has been extinguished and proscribed by him. His recruits are mere adventurers or tools of contemptible capacity and low estate. Are these the men who would form the future rulers of Ireland? It would be governed by a club of Jacobins.

"If the country were on the brink of invasion by a foreign enemy, there is not a man in England who would not combine a defence of the inviolable soil of these islands, and support the Queen's authority in whatever hands it might be placed. Is this less than an invasion, which threatens to rend asunder the United Kingdom, and has already thrown into the heart of our electorate the avowed enemies of the English nation? It is an invasion by a band of men, disguised as our fellow-countrymen, but boasting of their hatred to this country, whose track is marked in their own island by hideous crimes, who have attempted to blow up the Tower of London and Westminster Hall with dynamite, who draw their resources from foreign countries where they have established an organization avowedly hostile to England, and who have now penetrated in large numbers to the benches of the House of Commons. Shall we be told that it is more easy for Englishmen to submit to a shameful capitulation, for party purposes, to these opponents, than it is to overcome the rivalry and jealousy of their own factions? We cannot believe it. Patriotism and honour forbid it. A common danger must be met by common resistance. The Commons of England would be unworthy of the name of a Legislature if they allowed a small minority to triumph over the representatives of the nation, not by its own strength or by the justice of its cause, but by their own fatal divisions."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SMALL HOLDINGS.

ON Jan. 10, Mr. Chamberlain delivered an address at a meeting of the allotments and Small Holdings Association. His remarks are additionally interesting from the fact that they deal with the subject upon which the Conservative Ministry was defeated. He said :—

The condition of the agricultural labourers of this country is the keynote to the solution of the whole land question (cheers), and it is the first step towards any improvement in the position of the great mass of the population, which in these times of severe and continued depression is matter of no slight anxiety, and even perhaps of danger. (Cheers.) It would be a breach of faith on our part if we were not to deal at the earliest possible moment with this question. (Cheers.) Now, what are the promises that we have made? The Tories have lied on this question (cheers) with a vigour and a persistency and a unanimity (laughter) which have almost elevated mendacity into the rank of a virtue. (Laughter and cheers.) They have universally asserted that we have promised to every labourer, as a free gift, three acres of land and a cow. (Laughter.) Well, I do not think the labourers are fools. (Cheers.) They have not shown it at the last election (laughter and cheers), and I do not suppose that many of them have been deceived by this falsehood. I sometimes think we are a little too eager to contradict it (laughter); and at all events, if we deem it to be necessary to repudiate this burlesque upon our intentions and our promises, at least let us take care not to discourage the expectation, perfectly praiseworthy and reasonable in itself, that at all events facilities shall be given by legislation for every thrifty and industrious labourer to obtain at a fair price a direct, an independent, and a secure interest in the soil that he cultivates. (Cheers.) Thanks to the education of the labourers, the Liberal party redeemed in the counties the defeats which it suffered in some of the boroughs. But that is not all. We have secured practical advantages to the labourers themselves. We are not going to allow the welfare of the labourer to be a matter of grace and favour andthe interests of the whole country so much involved in this question. We are bound by our principles to give it the sanction of legislation, and I am convinced that no settlement is possible which does not afford facilities to all who may desire it to obtain this direct and independent interest of which I have spoken in the land. (Cheers.) Reference has been made to the Bill prepared by the association, and it is intended, I suppose, as a practical draft to show how our principles may be put into legislation. I do not imagine that any of us are expected to pledge ourselves to all the details of those proposals. These are matters which may very properly be left to further and fuller consideration, but I do hope we are all agreed upon the main principles of the Bill. There are three of those main principles, and with your permission I will briefly refer to them. In the first place, we propose that the responsibility of dealing with this question shall be thrown upon local representative popular authorities elected by all the ratepayers and voted for under the protection of the ballot. (Cheers.) The second principle is that the powers to take land which shall be intrusted to those local authorities shall be compulsory powers. (Cheers.) Then as to the third point, which I think is of even greater importance. It is that when the community has to take land for any public purpose it shall be enabled to enter upon its possession at a fair price. (Cheers.) That is the real difficulty we have to overcome. That is the *crux* which stands in the way of our opponents; that is the mouthful which the landowners cannot swallow, although it is the condition which has earned for the promoters of this association charges of robbery and confiscation being made against them. Robbery and confiscation! Why, I should have thought that the terms might rather be applied to those who are not satisfied with the fair price for their property, and who insist upon exacting an extortionate value from the necessities of the community. (Chreers.) I confess I have had very large experience of the purchase of property by local authorities, and as far as that has gone in every case that has come to my knowledge the ratepayers have been mulcted of from 15 to 50 per cent. in addition to the real value of the property, and in consequence of the system under which they have to purchase it. (Hear, hear.) It is estimated, I believe, that the railways of this country have cost £50,000,000 sterling over and above the true value of the land which has been taken, and owing to similar causes. What does that mean? It means that at this moment the trade of the country is burdened with an annual tax of £2,000,000 of money, which is the price which commerce pays to landowners for the privilege of improving their property. I think myself that the time has come when at all events this form of ransom should cease (laughter and cheers), and that it should no longer be considered one of the rights of property to go on blackmailing the public wherever their wants and necessities require them to enter into the bargain. (Cheers.) If the conditions which I have laid down are accepted in legislation, I have no doubt whatever of the result. I believe that in that case you will see innumerable experiments tried all over the country, and under the most favourable conditions. They will be watched by those who are most interested in their success and most capable of securing it, and you will do something to revive the attractions of the rural districts to improve the conditions of the labourers, and to give to all of them a prospect of independence and the means of comfortable existence. You will in this way make a commencement towards the raising of the average condition of the mass of the population, and you will secure the institutions of the country by basing them on the contentment of the people. (Cheers.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884.
1,982 PROPOSALS for........................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.
Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ....Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ....Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order........................Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ....Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ....Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments........................Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, [illegible] AND POONA.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throa[illegible] sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion [illegible]. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5; per month, including horse-keeper. Commission Rs. 5; Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions 50 towards buying and selling of horses will meet our [illegible] on attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thorough practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion working from 10 to 25 H.P.

One [illegible] Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

The Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. perf[illegible] pressure.

One [illegible] following engines are very little used, being in 26" a[illegible] good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder as co[illegible] stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

[illegible] horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either stroke [illegible]

Oth[illegible] condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and capac[illegible] 4.'

[illegible] second-hand Engines and Boilers of various [illegible] and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PAT[illegible] CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-[illegible] Mills [illegible], both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair [illegible] fit for [illegible], especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton [illegible] run in [illegible] out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, [illegible] speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will [illegible] climate [illegible] water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot [illegible] CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE [illegible] UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JOH[illegible] STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING [illegible] REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
[illegible] TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
[illegible] in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
  Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
  Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
  Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
  Departure of Overland Mails.
  Departure of Inland Mails.
  Money Orders.
  Inland Postage Rates.
  Foreign [illegible]
  [illegible]
  Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
  Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
  Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
  Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
  Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
  Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
  Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
  Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
  Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
  Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
  Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
  Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
  Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
  Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
  Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
  Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
  Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
  Southern Mahratta Railways.
  Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
  Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
  B. B. & Central India Railway.
  Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
  Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
  Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
  Madras Railway.
  Mysore State Railway.
  South Indian Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
  Patna and Gya State Railway.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
  Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
    Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
  Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
  Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
  Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
  Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
  Trieste to London.
  Alexandria to Cyprus.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Anchor Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rate of Passage Money.
  Hall Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
  Bombay to Liverpool.
  Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
  Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
  Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
  Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
  Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
  Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
  Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
  Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
  The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
  Calcutta to Assam.
  Calcutta to Cachar.
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
  Rates of Passage Money.
  Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
  Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
  Routes from Ahmedabad.
  Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
  Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
  Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
  Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
  Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
  Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
  Do. from Asseerghur.
  Do. from Baroda.
  Do. from Belgaum.
  Do. from Bhooj.
  Do. from Bombay.
  Do. from Dapoolee.
  Do. from Deesa.
  Do. from Dharwar.
  Do. from Gogha.
  Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
  Routes from Kolhapoor.
  Do. from Neemuch.
  Do. from Poona.
  Do. in Kattywar.
  Do. from Sattara.
  Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
  Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
  Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
  Horse Carriage Dak Association.
  Punjab Van Dak.
  Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
  From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
  To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
  Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
  Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

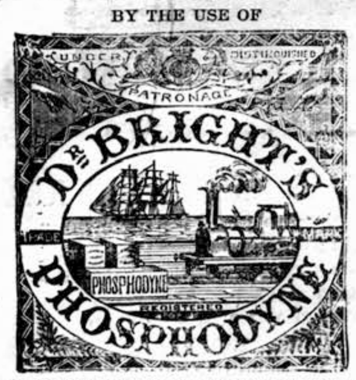
BOMBAY...... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA...... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN...... Railway Station.
BULSAR...... Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE...... Cursetjee Dossabhoy
ALLAHABAD...... Railway Station.
MADRAS...... Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
LONDON...... G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	25*s*.	35*s*.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42*s*.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18*s*. 6*d*.
Very superior ...	21*s*. 0*d*.
Finest possible quality ...	25*s*. 0*d*.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes ...	10*s*. 6*d*.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5*s*. 6*d*.
Do. with French heels ...	7*s*. 0*d*.
Grey Linen Slippers ...	3*s*. 6*d*.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(*Registered.*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30*s*. GENTLEMEN'S 35*s*.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BU
444, OXFORD STREET LONDON, W.S.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder,

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast*, *Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

***Retailed by** Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.*

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.S.C.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High. Holborn, London

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.	EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.	POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)	POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH. A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. [illegible] EACH. DEPOT [illegible] LONDON

EMERY CLOTH.
GLASS PAPER.
GENUINE EMERY
BRUNSWICK BLACK

Acton and Borman,
72, Shoe Lane,
London, E.C.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD. A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. IN 1d 2d & 4d PACKETS EVERYWHERE 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

GLENLIVET WHISKEY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messr Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.

WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.

AY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694

GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.

EEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.

KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.

BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.

THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—M lity ills—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lor the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Serv ce—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.

OUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
Items—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Retur—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettric Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reductio ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Co clusion.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Taralla—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.

POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.

SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.

THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.

THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View f Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi

ON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.

JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arriva n Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

DR WILSON.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorab Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1855—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist, 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental; Poona 1832—The Censorious, 1854—Excels

---

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.

i. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.

ii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.

iii. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.

iv. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.
For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.

ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London,
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

pecially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

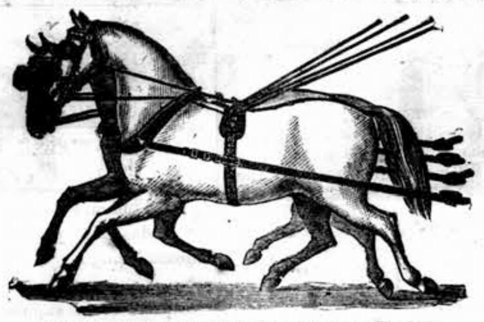
SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.



SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } P. GRANT AND SON.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 61.**

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR
★
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY.

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 58.**

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. **Rs. 56.**

WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY
★
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY

PER DOZEN. CASH. **Rs. 53-8**

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:—"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERY-WHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

AUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRÉ & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRÉ'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25 is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON. Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

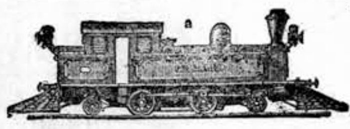
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

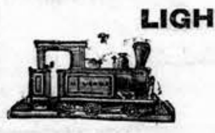
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.



W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS,
STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURER OF



LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.
FOR ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
MUNICIPALITIES,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard Is Guaranteed

By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—

LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co London.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.

Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Boilers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Urinure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.